



सत्यमेव जयते

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

L.A.X.I. 6

317104

GIPNEX/4/JDIARI/60—16-3-61—5,000

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL
HISTORY

BOTANICAL SERIES

VOLUME II



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

* 1900-1916.*

For actual dates of issue of each paper see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Plantæ Utowanæ. (April 20, 1900.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	1-110
Plantæ Utowanæ, Part 1A. (August 15, 1900.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	113-136
Prænunciæ Bahamenses. (February 17, 1906.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	137-184
Studies in the Genus <i>Citharexylum</i> . (January 25, 1907.)	
J. M. Greenman.....	185-190
Flora of the Sand Keys of Florida. (March 11, 1907.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	191-245
New or Noteworthy Spermatophytes from Mexico, Central America and West Indies. (December 31, 1907.)	
J. M. Greenman.....	247-287
Prænunciæ Bahamenses-II. (August 6, 1909.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	289-321
1. New Species Cuban <i>Senecioneæ</i>	
2. New Species . . . Spermatophytes . . . Mexico and Central America. (December 21, 1912.)	
J. M. Greenman.....	323-350
1. The Genera <i>Pedilanthus</i> and <i>Cubanthus</i> , and other American Euphorbiaceæ. C. F. Millspaugh	
2. Two New Stonecrops from Guatemala. Raymond Hamet. (December 30, 1913.)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	353-381
Contributions to North American Euphorbiaceæ-V.	
1. <i>Euphorbia adenoptera</i> in North America.	
2. <i>Chamaesyceæ Novæ.</i>	
3. <i>Notulæ Hypericifoliarum</i> . (September 26, 1914)	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	383-397
1. Contributions to North American Euphorbiaceæ-VI.	
2. Vegetation of Alacran Reef. (April 15, 1916).	
C. F. Millspaugh.....	401-431

Antigonon leptopus 34.
APOCYNACEÆ 82.
Apoplanesia paniculata 330.
Argemone leiocarpa 236,
 242.
mexicana ochroleuca 42.
Argythamnia argentea 154.
candidans 58, 154.
lucayana 154.
sericea 155.
Aristolochia caxacana 330.
Artemisia capillifolium 105.
Arthrotanthus cassynthoides 306.
ASCLEPIADACEÆ 83.
Asclepias Curassavica 83.
nivea 84.
ASPERGILLACEÆ 15.
Aspidium acutum 18.
cicutarium 18.
molle 17.
patens 18.
scolopendrioides 17.
Asplenium dentatum 18.
pumilum 19.
Trichomanes 19.
Asterella crustacea 15.
erithridalis 15.
Asteridium moniliforme 16.
Astrocasia phyllanthoides 254.
Atriplex cristata 34, 242,
 429.
Avicennia nitida 93, 183,
 236, 242.
Baccharis halimifolia 106.
Kellermanii 267.
Bacopa auriculata 262.
chamaedryoides 261.
decumbens 342.
decumbens 262.
procumbens 261.
procumbens 262.
Schottii 262.
Ballast Key, Fla. 201.
Ballota suaveolens 96.
Banisteria diversifolia 56.
emarginata 56.
Bastardia viscosa 72.
Batatas littoralis 85.
Batis maritima 237, 242.
Bauhinia divaricata 46.
porrecta 46.
Benthamantha caribaea 50.
Greenmanii 50.
Bernardia Bernardia 58.
Bernardia 155.
Bernardia carpinifolia 58,
 155.
dichotoma 58, 155.
Bewverria strigosa 337.
Bidens andicola 108.
cynapiifolia 108.
leucantha 108, 237, 242.
niveus 108.
pilosa 108.
Urbanii 271.
BIGNONIACEÆ 99.
Bignonia leucoxylon 99.
Bird Key, Fla. 233.
Blechum Blechum 100.
Brownii 100.
occidentale 19.
Bletia dominicensis 32.
Boca Grande Key, Fla. 203.
Boehmeria ramiflora 34.
Boerhaavia Caribaea 40.
erecta 40.
hirsuta 40.
paniculata 40.
repens 40, 431.
scandens 40.
viscosa 242.
viscosa 40.
Boletus sanguineus 17.
BOMBACACEÆ 75.
Bonania cubana 157.
BORRAGINACEÆ 88.
Borreria verticillata 102.
Borreria arborescens 107,
 237, 242.
argentea 107.
frutescens 107.
Bouchea Ehrenbergii 178.
prismatica 178.
Bourreria obovata 337.
pulchra 338.
Brachyramphus intybaceus 110.
Bradburya Plumieri 52.
pubescens 52.
virginiana 52, 242.
Brassavola cordata 32.
Brassica Sinapistrum 44.
Bravaisia tubiflora 100.
Brickellia Kellerianii 265.
BROMELIACEÆ 30.
Broteria Contrayerba 109.
Broteria trinervia 109.
Bryophyllum pinnatum 45.
Buceras Catappa 78.
Bumelia eriocarpa 334.
microphylla 242.
Bunchosia Lindeniana 333.
Bunias Cakile 132.
edentula 129.
Buphthalmum arborescens 107.
BURSERACEÆ 56.
Bursera gummosa 56.
Simaruba 56.
Cacalia cordifolia 106.
discolor 323.
racemosa 280.
sonchifolia 110.
CACTACEÆ 78.
Cactus Tuna 78.
Caesalpinia bijuga 49.
Bonducella 49.
caymanensis 49.
crista 237, 242.
exostemma 252.
Gaumeri 330.
mexicana 49.
pulcherrima 49.
yucatanensis 252.
Cajanus Cajan 53.
indicus 53.
Cakile aequalis 128.
aequalis 131.
alacranensis 427.
alacranensis 130.
alacranensis X
aequalis 130.
americana 127.
americana 126, 129.
americana cubensis 131.
Cakile 132.
Chapmanii 130.
cubensis 131.
domingensis 133.
edentula 129.
fusiformis 127, 237,
 242.
geniculata 126.
geniculata X
edentula 127.
maritima 43.
maritima 130, 132.
maritima aequalis 126,
 130.
maritima americana 127, 129.
maritima cubensis 131.
maritima geniculata 126.
monosperma 132.
Calea aspera 108.
Pringlei rubida 272.
Callicarpa fulva 180.
Hitchcockii 312.
lanceifolia 181.
Callisia umbellulata 31.
Calonyction album 238, 242.
Calopogonium brachycarpum 52.
caeruleum 52.
mucunoides 52.
orthocarpum 52.

Calotropis procera 84.
Calyptranthes Chytraculia 80.
CAMPANULACEAE 104.
Canavalia ensiformis 53.
 gladiata 53.
 obtusifolia 52, 237,
 242.
Canna edulis 31.
CANNACEAE 31.
CAPPARIDACEAE 44.
Capparis Cynophallophora 44.
Cardiospermum Halicacabum 68.
 microcarpum 68.
Casparea porrecta 46.
Cassia aspera 47.
 bacillaris 46.
 bicapsularis 46, 299.
 biflora 46.
 glandulosa 47.
 grammica 47.
 ligustrina 46.
 occidentalis 46.
 polyphylla 46.
 racemosa 46.
Sophera 47.
 Tora 47, 299.
 virgata 48.
 sp. 47.
Cassine xylocarpa 68.
Cassytha filiformis 42.
Catesbeia campanulata 167.
 fasciculata 167.
 foliosa 312.
parviflora septentrionalis 167.
 spinosa 167.
Cattleya domingensis 32.
Ceanothus reclinatus 69.
Cedrela odorata 56.
CELASTRACEAE 68.
Celosia altissima 37.
Oreocytis 330.
 paniculata 35.
 paniculata 35, 39.
Cenchrus brevisetus 26.
 carolinianus 430.
 echinatus 26, 242.
echinatus brevisetus 26.
 insularis 430.
 insularis 26.
 tribuloides 27, 237, 242.
 viridis 27.

Centaurium Brittonii 308.
Centrosema Plumieri 52.
 pubescens 52.
 virginianum 52.
Cerbera Thevetia 83.
Cestrum diurnum 97.
 pallidum 313.
Chaetochloa brevispica 26.
 glauca 26.
 perennis 26.
Chamaerhiza aspera 47.
complexa 47.
 diphyllo 47.
 glandulosa 47.
grammica 47.
Millspaughii 47.
virgata 48.
 sp. 48.
Chamaeraphis glauca perennis 26.
Chamaesyce acuta 407.
 adenoptera 388.
 aequata 409.
 aequata claudicans 409.
 albescens 408.
 ammatotricha 408.
 amoena 392.
Andromedae 408.
 anegadensis 394.
 anychioides 408.
 arenicola 408.
 astyla 408.
 aureola 406.
Balbisii 408.
barbicarinata 401.
barbolomaei 408
Berteriana 303.
Blodgettii 303.
Bracei 302.
Brandegeei 408.
brasiliensis 302.
Brittonii 303.
bryophylla 408.
buxifolia 301, 428.
camagueyensis 392.
capitellata 408.
carmenensis 408.
cayensis 301.
centunculoides 408.
chalicophila 408.
chamaecaule 408.
conferta 390.
conjuncta 408.
consanguinea 408.
consumelensis 402.
crassinodus 408.
cumbrae 408.
densiflora 391.
Deppeana 409.
dioica 384.
dorsiventralis 409.

Chamaesyce exumensis 301.
floribunda 409.
florida 409.
fruticosa 409.
Garkeana 409.
glomerifera 377.
glyptosperma 409.
glyptosperma integrata 409.
Gooddingii 405.
gracillima 409.
grisea 409.
gymnadenia 409.
Heraldiana 409.
hirta 402.
hirta 303.
hirtula 409.
hypericifolia 395.
hypericifolia 302.
hyssopifolia 397.
inaequalis 386.
incerta 409.
indivisa 387.
insulicinalis 395.
interaxillaris 409.
intermixta 409.
involuta 410.
Jonesii 410.
Karwinskyi 407.
Lansingii 376.
lasiocarpa 397.
lecheoides 301.
leucantha 410.
leucophylla 410.
liliiputiana 410.
linearis 410.
lineata 410.
longeramosa 410.
luisensis 410.
magdalena 410.
melanadenia 410.
Mendesi 410.
monensis 389.
multinodis 410.
myrtillifolia 410.
nirurioides 394.
nutans 396.
occidentalis 410.
ocellata 410.
paredonensis 393.
paucipila 410.
pergamena 388.
petrina 411.
picachensis 411.
pileoides 411.
podadenia 411.
polycarpa 411.
polycarpa hirtella 409.
Pondii 411.
portoricensis 394.
portulana 411.

Chamaesyce prostrata 303.
 406.
psuedoserpillifolia 411.
puberula 411.
purissimana 411.
pycanthema 411.
radicans 411.
radioloides 411.
Rafinesquei 396.
ramosa 411.
Rattanii 411.
Rosei 402.
Rothrockii 376.
rubida 396.
rubrosperma 411.
Rusbyi 411.
rutilis 407.
rutilis 385.
scopulorum 411.
Seleri 411.
Standleyi 404.
sulfurea 405.
tamaulipasana 403.
thymifolia 412.
tomentulosa 412.
tonsita 412.
Torrubasii 412.
trachysperma 412.
Turpini 412.
umbellulata 412.
vaginulata 302.
vallis-mortae 403.
velleriflora 412.
velligera 412.
vestita 412.
villifera 407.
villusior 412.
Urbanii 412.
Watsoni 412.
Wilsonii 301.
yucatanensis 407.
Chamissoa altissima 35.
Cheilanthes microphylla 19.
CHENOPodiACEAE 34.
Chenopodina linearis 35.
Chenopodium ambrosioides 34.
 murale 34.
Chica Island 425.
Chiococca alba 170.
 parvifolia 170.
pinetorum 171.
 racemosa 102, 170.
Chloris barbata 27.
 petraea 28.
 polydactyla 28.
 radiata 28.
Chrysactinia mexicana 274.
Chrysobalanus Icaco 45.
Chrysophyllum monopyrenum 82.
oliviforme 82.

Chytraculia Chytraculia 80.
Cicer arietinum 51.
Cichorium Intybus 110.
Clenfuegiosia yucatanensis 74.
Cissampelos Parcira 42.
Cissus sicyoides 69.
Citharexylum Alatum 259.
Berterii 179.
Bourgeauianum 18.
 185.
caudatum 179.
cinaloanum 259.
crassifolium 186.
Donnell-Smithii 186.
Emrickianum 187.
hexangulare 187.
Kerberi 188.
macradenium 188.
punctatum 189.
quadrangulare 92.
recurvatum 189.
Rosei 260.
Schottii 190.
vilosum 180.
 sp. 179.
Clematis americana 42.
 dioica 42.
Cleome pungens 44.
 spinosa 44.
viscosa 44.
Clerodendron aculeatum 93.
 182.
 fragrans 93.
Clidemia hirta 80.
Clinopodium Brownei 95.
capitatum 95.
Clitoria Plumieri 52.
 ternatae 52.
virginiana 52.
Clusia flava 76.
Clutia Cascarilla 57, 307.
Eluteria 307.
Coccoloba uvifera 34.
Coccolobis uvifera 237, 242.
Coccothrinax jucunda 237.
 242.
COCCHLOSPERMACEAE 76.
Cochlospermum hibiscoides 76.
Cocos nucifera 30.
Coix lachryma-Jobi 24.
Colubrina Colubrina 69.
 ferruginea 69.
reclinata 69.
COMBRETACEAE 78.
Commelina agraria 31.
Cayennensis 31.

Commelina elegans 31.
nudiflora 31.
pallida 31.
virginica 31.
COMMELINACEAE 31.
Comocladia ilicifolia 68.
COMPOSITAE 104.
Conch Key, Fla. 193, 205.
Condalia pedunculata 333.
Conocarpus erectus 78, 237,
 242, 428.
erectus arboreus 79.
erectus argenteus 79.
erectus procumbens 79.
erectus sericeus 79.
procumbens 79.
sericea 79.
CONVOLVULACEAE 84.
Convolvulus acuminatus 87.
Batatas 85.
breviflorus 86.
hederaceus 88.
jamaicensis 88.
Nil 87.
obcordatus 89.
pentanthus 88.
Pes-caprae 86.
purpureus 87.
quinquefolius 86.
ruber 86.
sagittifer 86.
setifer 86.
Tuba 87.
umbellatus 86.
ventricosus 87.
Conyza ambigua 106.
arborescens 104.
camphorata 107.
odorata 107.
Corchorus hirsutus 70.
siliquosus 70.
Cordia appendiculata 338.
bahamensis 310.
brevispica *hypomalaca* 338.
cylindristachya 88.
geracanthoides 89.
globosa 89.
pulchra 338.
Sebestena 89, 237, 242.
ulmifolia 89.
Coreopsis leucantha 108.
Cosmos caudatus 109.
Cottrell Key, Fla. 193.
Cotula viscosa 265.
Coutarea acamptoclada 344.
Cracca cinerea 50.
Greenmanii 50.
Crassina multiflora 106.
CRASSULACEAE 45.

Crawfish Keys, Fla. 193.
Crepidaria cordellata 359.
myrtifolia 355.
subcarinata 359.
Crotalaria anagyroides 50.
incana 50.
pumila 50.
pumila obcordata 50.
retusa 49.
verrucosa 50.
Croton astroites 57.
bahamensis 308.
balsamifer 57.
betulinus 57.
Cascaria 307.
Cascaria 57, 152, 306.
Cascaria linearis 57.
Cascaria linearis 307.
chamaedryfolius 57.
ciliata-glandulosus 57.
discolor 57, 152.
Eluteria 152, 307.
Fergusonii 307.
flavens 58.
flaccidulus 152.
Gaumeri 418.
glandulosepalus 419.
globosa 310.
Hjalmarsonii 153.
humilis 153.
linearis 153.
linearis 57.
lobatus 58, 153.
lucidus 58, 154.
malvaviscifolius 419.
maritimus 58.
ovalifolius 58.
rosmarinifolius 154.
trinitatis 57.
CRUCIFERAE 43.
Crusea violacea 263.
CUBANTHUS 371.
Brittonii 372.
Linearifolius 372.
Cucumis Anguria 103.
Melo 103.
CUCURBITACEAE 103.
Cupania americana 69.
Cuscuta americana 88.
Cyathula prostrata 36.
CYCADACEAE 23.
Cynosurus aegyptius 28.
indicus 28.
CYPERACEAE 28, 113.
Cyperus sp. 120.
acicularis 28.
acicularis 123.
brizaeus 121.
brunneus 28, 121, 238.
242, 429.
brunneus 121, 122.
Cyperus densiflorus 28.
densiflorus 122.
elegans 119.
ferax 122.
filiformis 28, 123.
laevigatus 29.
laevigatus 114.
ligularis 29, 120.
Michauxianus 123.
mucronatus 29.
ochraceus 29, 118, 247.
Ottonis 29, 121.
planifolius 122.
purpurascens 122.
rotundus 29.
speciosus 123.
surinamensis 29.
surinamensis 118.
virens 118.
viscosus 29.
viscosus 119.
Cyrtopodium Andersonii 32.
Cytisus Cajan 53.
Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum 28.
Dalea delicata 331.
vernalis 331.
Dalechampia Schottii 255.
Schottii trifoliata 255.
Datura Metel 97.
Stramonium 97.
Daucus Carota 81.
Davallia aculeata 18.
DENDROCOUSINSIA 374.
 fasciculata 375.
spicata 374.
Dendrophylax Fawcetti 32.
Desmanthus depressus 46.
Desmodium Consaltii 331.
incanum 51.
pinetorum 332.
Scorpiurus 51.
tortuosum 51.
Diadeneria articulata 361.
involucrata 364.
Pavonis 366.
Dianthera assurgens 100.
obtusifolia 100.
Rugeliana 100.
Diapedia assurgens 100,
242.
Dichondra repens 84.
Dichromena ciliata 30.
colorata 29, 117.
leucoxephala 29, 117.
nervosa 20, 116, 117.
pubera 116.
pubera 30, 117.
Dichromena radicans 30, 117.
Dicliptera assurgens 100.
Dimorphostachys Schaffneri 24.
Diodia rigida 102.
teres 102.
Distichlis maritima 242.
Distreptus spicatus 104.
Dodonaea angustifolia 69.
viscosa 69.
Dolicholus minimus 53.
phaseoloides 53.
reticulatus 53.
Dolichos Lablab 53.
luteola 53.
minimus 53.
obtusifolius 52.
regularis 52.
repens 53.
Dondia carinata 297.
insularis 298.
linearis 35.
linearis 238, 242, 297.
Wilsonii 297.
Dorstenia Contrayerva Hous- toniana 33.
DOTRIDIACEAE 16.
Drejera virgata 262.
Dryopteris cicutaria 18.
parasitica 17.
patens 18.
scolopendrioides 17.
Drypetes sp. 151.
diversifolia 151.
glaucia 57.
keyensis 151.
lateriflora 152.
Duranta Plumieri 93, 180.
repens 93, 180.
Dysodia oaxacana 273.
East Key, Fla. 225.
Echinodorus cordifolius 24.
rostratus 24.
Echites Andrewseii 83.
neriandra 83.
repens 83.
rosea 83.
umbellata 83.
Eclipta alba 106.
procumbens 106.
vesta 106.
Egletes Pringlei 265.
viscosa 265.
Ehretia tehuacana 339.
Elaeodendron xylocarpum 68.
Elephantopus scaber 105.
spicatus 104.
tomentosus 105.
Eleusine indica 28.
Emilia sonchifolia 110.
Encelia adenophora 270.

Epidendrum Cebolleta 32.
Eragrostis bahiensis 28.
 ciliaris 28.
 plumosa 28.
Erechthites hieracifolia 109.
Erigeron camphoratus 107.
 canadensis 107.
 pacayensis 266.
Erinus procumbens 261.
Eritalis angustifolia 101.
 fruticosa 101, 169, 242.
 fruticosa odorifera 101.
 odorifera 169.
 odorifera 101.
Ernodea littoralis 102, 242.
Erythrina Corallodendron 52.
Esenbeckia pentaphylla 55.
Eugenia baruensis 80.
Jambos 80.
 monticola 80.
EUMECANTHUS 412.
adiantoides 413.
 ariensis 413.
Armourii 413.
astroites 413.
Barnesii 413.
Benthamicanus 413.
bifurcatus 413.
boerhaavifolius 413.
bracteatus 413.
calciculus 414.
chiapensis 414.
cofradanus 414.
colimae 414.
delicatulus 414.
digitatus 414.
dioscoreoides 414.
discolor 414.
Francosanus 414.
gramineus 413.
guadalajaranus 414.
Hoffmanni 414.
humayensis 414.
laticolor 414.
mexicanus 414.
microappendiculatus 414.
monanthus 414.
multisetus 414.
musciculus 414.
ocymoideus 414.
pedunculosus 415.
physalifolius 415.
pubescens 415.
segoviensis 415.
sinaloensis 415.
subreniforme 415.
subpeltatus 415.
subsinuatus 415.
tenerus 415.

Eumecanthus triphyllus 415.
umbrosus 415.
violaceus 415.
xalapensis 415.
xbacensis 413.
sterioides 415.
Eupatorium canescens 106.
 crassirameum 345.
 conyzoides 105.
feniculaceum 105.
guadalupense 105.
hebebotrya 105.
ivxfolium 105.
Klattii 105.
paniculatum 105.
repandum 105.
scandens 106.
sinuatum 106.
villosum 106.
Euphorbia acuta 407.
adenoptera 238, 242.
adenoptera 388, 391.
adiantoides 413.
adinophylla 416.
amoena 392.
ammatotricha 408.
anacampseroides 358.
anceps 384.
Andersonii 63.
Andromedae 408.
Andromedae 63.
Anthonyi 409.
anychioides 408.
opocynoides 416.
arenicola 408.
ariensis 413.
Armourii 64.
Armourii 413.
articulata 63.
articulata 410.
astroites 413.
astroites heterappendiculata 413.
astyla 408.
Balbisi 408.
bartolomaei 408.
bermudiana 65.
Berteriana 158.
bifurcata 413.
Blodgettii 66, 158.
Blodgettii 303.
boerhaavifolia 413.
Bracei 159.
bracteata 362.
Brandegeei 408.
brasiliensis 64, 159.
brasiliensis 302.
Brittonii 159.
bryophylla 408.
buxifolia 60, 160, 238,
 242, 301.
buxifolia flexuosa 60.

Euphorbia burifolia flexuosa 161.
buxifolia ramosissima 61.
calcicola 414.
callitrichoides 386.
calyculata 305.
canaliculata 355.
capitata 402.
capitellata 408.
carinata 355.
carmenensis 408.
cassythoides 161.
cassythoides 306.
cayensis 161.
centunculoides 408.
cestrifolia 305.
chalicophila 408.
chamaecaula 408.
chiapensis 414.
clarionensis 409.
cofradiana 414.
colimae 414.
colletioides 416.
comonduana 416.
conjuncta 408.
consanguinea 408.
cordellata 359.
cotinifolia 416.
cosumelensis 402.
cosumelensis 61.
corumbensis pilosula 62.
cosumelensis pilosula 402.
crassinodis 62.
crassinodis 406.
cubensis 306.
cumbrae 408.
cuspidata 408.
delicatula 414.
densiflora 391.
Deppeana 409.
digitata 414.
dioica 384.
dioica indivisa 387.
dioscoreoides 414.
discolor 402, 414.
dorsiventralis 409.
Dussii 306.
elastica 305.
flexuosa 161.
floribunda 409.
florida 409.
Francoana 414.
fruticosa 409.
Friderichthali 416.
fulva 305.
Garberi 242.
Garkeana 409.
Gaumeri 416.
gemella 402.
glaberrima 409.

Euphorbia glabrata 60.
globulifera 402.
gracillima 409.
graminea 413.
graminea subsinuata 415.
Greenei 409.
grisea 409.
guadalajarana 414.
Gudoti 306.
Gundlachii 388.
gymnadenia 409.
gymnoclada 417.
gymnonotum 305.
havanensis 162, 242.
Heleneae 305.
heterophylla 64, 162,
 242.
heterophylla 304.
heterophylla cyathophora
 64.
heterophylla graminifolia
 64.
heterophylla graminifolia
 162.
hirsuta 396.
hirta 402.
hirtula 409.
humayensis 414.
hypericifolia 64, 163.
hypericifolia hirsuta 396.
hyssopifolia 397.
inaequalis 386.
inaequilatera 66.
incerta 409.
interaxillaris 409.
intermixta 409.
involuta 410.
Jonesii 410.
Karwinskyi 65.
Karwinskyi 402, 407.
lactea 163, 306.
lasiocarpa 397.
Latasii 305.
laticolor 414.
laurifolia 306.
lecheoides 163.
leucophylla 410.
ligustrina 416.
liliputiana 410.
Lindeniana 388.
linearis 63, 410.
lineata 410.
littoralis 60.
longeramosa 410.
magdalenaes 410.
Mayana 64.
mayana 416.
melanadenia 410.
Mendessii 410.
mesembrianthemifolia
 60.
microappendiculata 414.

Euphorbia minutula 410.
monantha 414.
multinodis 410.
multiseta 414.
muscicola 414.
myrtillifolia 410.
myrtifolia 355.
Nelsonii 416.
nodiflora 402.
nudiflora 416.
nutans 396.
oaxacana 416.
obliterata 164.
obliterata 402.
occidentalis 410.
ocellata 410.
ocymoidea 384, 414.
ophthalmica 402.
parasitica 357.
paucipila 410.
pedunculosa 415.
peganoides 416.
Peplus 67.
pergamena 67.
pergamena 388.
petiolaris 64.
petiolaris 416.
petrina 411.
physalifolia 415.
pichachensis 411.
pileoides 62.
pileoides 411.
pilulifera 61, 164.
pilulifera 402.
pilulifera discolor 61.
pilulifera procumbens 61.
plicata 417.
podadenia 411.
polycarpa 411.
polycarpa hirtella 412.
polycarpa vestita 410.
Pondii 411.
portoricensis 394.
portoricensis albescens
 408.
portulana 411.
procumbens 402.
prostrata 66, 164.
prostrata 303.
pseudoserpentifolia 411.
puberula 411.
punicea 164.
punicea 305.
purissimana 411.
pycnanthema 411.
radicans 411.
radioloides 411.
Rafinesquei 396.
ramosa 411.
Raitanii 411.
rubida 396.
rubroasperma 411.

Euphorbia Rusbyi 411.
saccharata 416.
salina 60.
scabrella 415.
Schlechtendalii 416.
scopulorum 411.
Scotana 417.
segoviensis 415.
Seleri 411.
serpens radicans 411.
serpyllifolia 388.
sinaloensis 415.
Sinclairiana 306.
stipitata 65.
subpeltata 415.
subreniforme 415.
tenera 415.
tetradenia 414.
thymifolia 412.
tithymaloides 68, 300,
 355.
tithymaloides padifolia
 358.
tomentella 410.
tomentulosa 412.
Torrubassii 412.
trachysperma 412.
trichotoma 67, 164, 242.
trichotoma 304.
trichotoma maci-
 lenta 67.
tricolor 417.
triphylla 415.
troyana 305.
Turpini 412.
umbellulata 412.
umbrosa 415.
vaginulata 165.
velleriflora 412.
veiligeria 412.
velutina 410.
verticillata 402.
vestita 412.
villosior 412.
villosula 412.
violacea 415.
Watsoni 412.
xalapensis 415.
Xanti 417.
xbacensis 413.
xeroides 415.
EUPHORBIACEAE 57, 149.
EUPHORBIAE 299.
EUPHORBIODENDRON 305.
calyculatum 305.
cestrifolium 305.
cubensis 306.
Dussii 306.
fulvum 305.
Gudoti 306.
gymnonotum 305.
Heleneae 305.

Euphorbiadendron
Latasi 305.
laurofolium 306.
linearifolium 373.
punicum 305.
Shaferi 373.
Sinclairianum 306.
troyanum 305.
Eustachys petraea 242.
petraea 28.
Eustoma exaltatum 82.
silenifolium 82.
Excoecaria Sagrei 157.
Erythronium arenarium 86.
Exostema caribaeum 165.
Fagara emarginata 55.
Ficus jaliscana 256.
longipes 33.
subrotundifolia 329.
Fimbristylis ferruginea 115.
spadicea 29, 115.
spadicea 115.
stans 115.
Flaveria linearis 109, 242,
429.
repanda 109.
Flemingia strobilifera 53.
Florestina Liebmamnii
272.
Foeniculum Foeniculum 81.
vulgare 81.
Fort Jefferson, Fla. 229.
Fumaria densiflora 42.
Galactia glabella 52.
mollis 52.
regularis 52.
spiciformis 242.
volubilis 52.
Gallega Caribaea 50.
cineraria 50.
Galipea pentaphylla 55.
Galium hispidulum 174.
Garden Key, Fla. 229.
Geaster limbatus 16.
Geisselia chamaedryfolia 57.
Genipa clusiæfolia 166.
GENTIANACEÆ 82.
Gentiana exaltata 82.
GESNERIACEÆ 99.
Gesneria tomentosa 99.
Ghinia curassavica 174.
verbenacea 174.
Glechoma hederacea 93.
Gliricidia maculata 50.
Glycine phaseoloides 53.
reticulata 53.
Gnaphalium brachyphyllum 267.
GOLDMANIA 270.
Goldmania sarmen-
tosa 271.

Gomphrena brasiliensis 37.
vermicularis 39.
Gonolobus maritimus 84.
Gonzalea spicata 101.
GOODENIACEÆ 104.
Gossypium barbadense 74.
religiosum 238, 242.
Gonmania Conzattii 257.
GRAMINEÆ 24.
Gratiola Monnierae 98.
Guatteria Gaumeri 251.
Guazuma Guazuma 76.
ulmifolia 76.
Guettarda elliptica 168.
Krugii 168.
scabra 168.
Guilandina Bonducella 49.
Gutierrezia Alamani 345.
GUTTIFERÆ 76.
Gymnanthes lucida 157.
Gymnongramme calomelanos
19.
Gymnolomia decurrens 268.
guatemalensis 347.
microcephala guatemalen-
sis 347.
patens guatemalensis 347.
platylepis 268.
scaberrima 268.

Habenaria monorrhiza 31.
Haematoxylon campechianum
48.
Halenia Conzattii 335.
Hamelia patens 101, 167.
Hebanthe Hookeriana 330.
Hechtia macrophylla
247.
Schottii 248.
Hedysarum americana 101.
Hedysarum hamatum 51.
Scorpiurus 51.
strobiliferum 53.
supinum 51.
tortuosum 51.
volubile 52.
Heleocharis capitata 29, 116.
Helicteres baruensis 76.
jamaicensis 76.
Heliotropium curassavicum
89, 238, 242.
indicum 90.
Nashii 309.
ocimifolia 173.
parviflorum 90.
Henrya costata 100.
Herpestis auriculata 262.
chamaedryoides 98, 261.
decumbens 262.
Monnierae 98.
Hexadenia macrocarpa 368.
Hibiscus esculentus 74.

Hibiscus Malvaviscus 73.
Rosa-sinensis 74.
spinifex 73.
tiliaceus 74.
tubiflorus 74.
Hippomane Mancinella 157.
Hospital Key, Fla. 227.
Hura crepitans 158.
Hydrocotyle yucatan-
ensis 81.
Hymenocallis caribaea 31.
238, 242.
Hyptis capitata 95.
pectinata 96.
suaveolens 96.

Ibatia muricata 84.
Ichnanthus pallens 26.
Indigofera Anil 50.
Ipomoea acetosaefolia 85.
acuminata 87.
antillana 84.
arenaria 85, 86.
Batatas 85.
biloba 86.
Bona-nox 85.
breviflora 86.
carna 85.
carnosa 85.
cathartica 87.
ciliolata 85.
coccinea 84.
Conzattii 335.
Conzattii 259.
cymosa 84, 85.
dasysperma 336.
dimorphophylla 336.
dissecta 85.
fastigiata 85.
grandiflora 87.
hederacea 87.
mollicoma 86.
Nil 87.
oaxacana 336.
Pes-caprae 86, 238, 242.
præcana 337.
purpurea 87.
quinquefolia 86.
ruber 86.
setifera 86.
sidaefolia 84.
sinuata 84.
stenocarpa 85.
Stenocarpa 86.
tentaculifera 258.
triloba 87.
Tuba 87.
umbellata 86.
ventricosa 87.

Iresine celosoides 39.
inaguensis 149.
keyensis 148.

Iresine lanceolata 39.
paniculata 39.
Ischnia verbenacea 174.
Isocarpa blepharoclepis 347.
Isotoma longiflora 104.
Iva imbricata 238, 242.
Jacaratia mexicana 256.
Jacobinia virgata 262.
Jacquemontia pentantha 88.
violacea 88.
Jacquinia armillaris 82.
keyensis 238, 242.
Jambosa Jambos 80.
Jatropha Curcas 59, 156.
Gaumeri 256.
gossypifolia 59, 157.
moluccana 58.
portoricensis 59.
stimulosa 59.
urens stimulosa 59.
Juncellus lavigatus 114.
Jungia Pringlei 286.
Juniperus bermudiana 23.
Jussiaea acuminata 81.
angustifolia 81.
hirta 81.
linifolia 81.
micrantha 81.
nubica 81.
octovalvis 81.
parviflora 81.
peruviana 81.
salicifolia 81.
suffruticosa 81.
Justicia asurgens 100.
furcata terminalis 262.
periplocæfolia 100.
Kallstroemia maxima 54, 299.
Keerlia linearifolia 345.
Key C, Fla. 195.
Kokera paniculata 35.
Krameria Ishamii 48.

LABIATÆ 93.
Lactuca intybacea 110.
Laelia domingensis 32.
Laeliopsis domingensis 32.
Laguncularia racemosa 238,
242.
Landersia pervaga 103.
Lantana aculeata 90.
bahamensis 174.
balsamifera 175.
Camara 91, 175.
demutata 175.
horrida 91.
involucrata 91, 175, 242.
macropodioides 339.

Lantana odorata 91.
odorata 176.
ovatifolia 176.
purpurea 339.
Lasiocrotom macrophyllus
156.
Lastrea molle 17.
Laugeria densiflora 169.
LAURACEÆ 42.
Laurentia cubensis 109.
Laurus Persea 42.
LEGUMINOSÆ 45.
Lentinus nicaraguensis 17.
Leontis petefolia 93.
Leonurus sibiricus 94.
Lepidium apetalum 43.
Leptilon canadense 107.
LEPTOPUS 412.
Leptopus Hartwegii 413.
Leucæna glauca 45.
Liabum adenotrichum
349.
caducifolium 274.
Limnanthemum Humboldtianum 82.
Lindernia dianthara 98, 261.
Lippia albicaulis 340.
geminata 91.
Kellermanii 341.
nodiflora 92, 177.
purpurea 339.
repanda 177.
stoechadifolia 178.
Lithophila muscoides 38, 147.
vermicularis 147, 242.
vermiculata 39.
Lithospermum Consat-
tii 339.
Lobelia Berlandieri 104.
Cliffortiana 104.
longiflora 104.
Martagon 104.
Plumieri 104.
regalis 264.
Loggerhead Key, Fla. 235.
Long Key, Fla. 193, 225.
Loranthus auriculatus 249.
Luffa cylindrica 103.
LYCOPERDACEÆ 16.
Lygistium spicatum 101.
Macrocepis obovata 257.
Malachrya alceaefolia 73.
capitata 72.
capitata alceaefolia 73.
rotundifolia 73.
Malocchia gladiata 53.
MALPIGHIACEÆ 56.
Malva Coromandeliana 71.
rotundifolia 71.
spicata 71.
MALVACEÆ 70.

Malvastrum Coromandelianum 71.
spicatum 71.
tricuspidatum 71.
Malvaviscus arboreus 73.
concinus 73.
Consattil 333.
Jordan-Mottii 73.
Malvaviscus 73.
Man Key, Fla. 197.
Manihot Aipi 157.
Manihot 59, 157.
Mariscus brisaeus 121.
brunneus 121.
ligularis 120.
planifolius 122.
purpurascens 122.
rufus 120.
Marquesas Group, Fla. 205-223.
Maximiliana hibiscoides 76.
Maytenus phyllanthoides 242.
Mecardonia procumbens 262.
Medicago lupulina 50.
Meibomia pinetorum 332.
Scorpiurus 51.
supina 51.
tortuosa 51.
triflora pilosa 51.
Melampodium Kuntianum 267.
villicaule 345.
Melanthera deltoidea 108.
hastata 108.
nivea 242.
nivea 108.
Melastoma hirta 80.
prasinum 80.
MELASTOMATACEÆ 80.
Melia Azedarach 56.
MELIACEÆ 56.
Meliola caymanensis 15.
Melochia frutescens 75.
nodiflora 75.
pyramidalata 75.
tomentosa 75.
Melothria pervaga 103.
MENISPERMACEÆ 42.
Mercurialis annua 58, 155.
Mesospherum capitatum 95.
pectinatum 96.
suaveolens 96.
Metastelma bahamense 242.
Schlechtendalii 84.
Miconia prasina 80.
Microcarpa americana 261.
Micromeria Brownei 95.
MICROTHYRIACEÆ 15.
Middle Key, Fla. 193, 225.
Mikania cordifolia 106.
runcinulifolia 106.

Mikania scandens 106.
Millsbaughia antigonoides 250.
Mimosa Ceratonia 45.
Farnesiana 45.
glauca 45.
pudica 45.
Xanti 332.
Mirabilis Jalapa 40.
Mirasolia scaberrima 268.
Moghania strobilifera 53.
straminea 37.
Mogophanes brasiliensis 37.
Molluga Cerviana 41.
Momordica Charantia 103.
Monanthochloe littoralis 242.
Monnieria dianthera 98.
Dianthera 262.
Monnieria 98.
procumbens 261.
MORACEAE 33.
Morinda Royoc 102, 173, 262.
yucatanensis 262.
Moringa pterygosperma 44.
MORINGACEAE 44.
Morisonia americana 44.
Mule Key, Fla. 193.
Mullet Key, Fla. 193.
MYRSINACEAE 82.
Myrsiphyllum horizontalis 102.
ligustrifolium 172.
undatum 102.
MYRTACEAE 80.
Myrtus Chyraculia 80.
monticola 80.
Nashia 176.
inaguensis 177.
Nauenbergia trinervata 109.
Neottia orchiooides 32.
Nepeta Glechoma 93.
pectinata 96.
Nephrodium cicutarium 18.
mollis 17.
parasiticum 17.
patens 18.
scolopendrioides 17.
Nephrolepis acuta 18.
exaltata 18.
Nerium Oleander 83.
Nicotiana Tabacum 97.
Notoptera Gaumeri 269.
NYCTAGINACEAE 40.
Oaxacania malvifolia 264.
Ocimum micranthum 96.
sanctum 96.
Oenothera hirta 81.
octovalvis 81.
OLACACEAE 34.
Omphalandria linearibracteata 59.

ONAGRACEAE 81.
Oncidium Cebolleta 32.
Oplismenus compositus 26.
hirtellus 26.
Opuntia Dillenii 239, 242.
Toona 431.
Tuna 78.
ORCHIDACEAE 31.
Orchis monorrhiza 31.
Oreodoxa regia 239, 242.
Otopappus verbesinoides 270.
Ovieda aculeata 93.
fragrans 183.
OXALIDACEAE 54.
Oxalis Berlandieri 54.
bipunctata 54.
Martiana 54.
Pachira fastuosa 75.
Pajaros Cay 424.
Palma argentea 30.
PALMACEAE 30.
Pancratium caribaeum 31.
Panicum barbinode 24.
colonum 24.
compactum 24.
Dactylon 26.
divaricatum 25.
divaricatum latifolium 25.
glaucum 26.
hirtellum 26.
insulare 25.
latifolium 25.
maximum 25, 242.
pallens 26.
proliferum 25.
prostratum 25.
sanguinale 25.
utowanaeum 25.
verticillatum parviflorum 26.
PAPAVERACEAE 42.
Parthenium fruticosum 106.
Hysterothorophus 106.
Parosela delicata 331.
vernica 331.
Paspalum ciliatifolium 24.
distichum 242.
fimbriatum 24.
paniculatum minor 24.
Schaffneri 24.
PASSIFLORACEAE 77.
Passiflora ciliata 78.
foetida 78.
lineariloba 78.
minima 77, 242.
platyneura 334.
suberosa 78.
Paullinia fuscescens glabrescens 68.

Pavonia spinifex 73.
Typhalaea 73.
PECCANA 415.
Pectis cubensis 109.
Lessingii 242.
tasifolia 274.
Pedilanthus anacampseroides 358.
angustifolius 359.
angustifolius 361.
aphyllus 367.
articulatus 361.
bahamensis 359.
bracteatus 362.
calcaratus 367.
canaliculatus 355.
carinata 355.
cordatus 359.
cymbiferus 368.
Decurrit 356.
Fendleri 360.
Finkii 370.
Ghiesbreghtianus 371.
Greggii 263.
Grisebachii 361.
gritensis 360.
Houlettei 371.
involucratus 364.
Itzaeus 370.
jamaleensis 356.
linearifolius 372.
macradenius 366.
macrocarpus 368.
myrsifolius 355.
myrtifolius 355.
nodiflorus 68, 367.
Oerstedii 367.
Olsson-Sefferi 263.
padifolius 358.
Palmeri 364.
parasiticus 357.
Pavonis 366.
peritropoides 369.
Pringlei 357.
ramosissimus 357.
retusus 355.
rubescens 364.
Smallii 358.
spectabilis 362.
subcarinatus 359.
tithymaloides 68, 165.
tithymaloides angustifolius 359.
tomentellus 365.
Peperomia crassiuscula 1a 33.
Pera bumeliaefolia 156.
Perez Island 423.
Persea americana 42.
gratissima 42.
Persea 42.
Perymeniopsis perfoliata 268.

Perymenium Gold-
manii 269.
grande strigilloseum 348.
strigilloseum 348.
Petitia domingensis 181.
Poepigii 93, 181.
Petiveria alacea 41.
Pfaffia Hookeriana
 330.
Pharbitis acuminata 87.
cathartica 87, 242.
hederacea 87.
hispida 87.
 Nil 87.
purpurea 87.
triloba 88.
Phaseolus lunatus 54.
pauciflorus 242.
polyanthus 253.
semierectus 53.
Phialanthus myrtilloides
 170.
Philoeris brasiliensis 37.
muscoidea 38.
vermicularis 431.
Phlomis nepetaefolia 93.
Phoradendron flavescens
 250.
mucronatum 250.
quadrangulare 250.
Robinsonii 329.
vernicosum 250.
Phyllachora graminis 16.
Phyllanthus angustifolius
 149.
bahamensis 150.
carolinensis 57.
distichus 150.
epiphyllanthus 150.
falcatus 150.
Niruri 57, 150.
nutans 254.
radicans 151.
saxicola 151.
Physalis angulata 96.
pubescens 96.
PHYTOLACCACE 41.
Phytolacca mexicana 41.
Nova-Hispania 41.
Picris echioides 350.
Pilea grandis 33.
microphylla 33.
muscosa 33.
PIPERACE 32.
Piper hirsutum 32.
medium 32.
umbellatum 32.
Pithecoctenium Aubletii 99.
Pithecolobium guadalupense
 239, 242.
oblongum 45.
Unguis-cati 45.
PLANTAGINACE 101.
 Plantago lanceolata 101.
major 101.
Pluchea camportata 107.
odorata 107.
petiolata 107.
Plumbago scandens 82.
PLUMBAGINACE 82.
Plumiera alba 82.
obtusa 82.
Poa ciliaris 28.
Podopterus mexicanus 34.
Poinciana pulcherrima 49.
regia 48.
Poinsettia heterophylla 304.
panicea 305.
Polanisia icosandra 44.
POLYGALACE 56.
Polygonatum angustifolium 56.
paniculata 56.
POLYGONACE 34.
Polygonum portoricense 34.
uviferum 34.
POLYPODIACE 17.
Polypodium achilleae folium
 21.
aureum 21.
cicutarium 18.
exaltatum 18.
lycopodioides 21.
mollis 17.
parasiticum 17.
pectinatum 21.
phyllitidis 21.
iloselloides 21.
scolopendroides 17.
reptans 22.
tetragonum 22.
thyisanolepis 22.
vaccinifolium 22.
POLYPODIA 16.
Polyporus similis 17.
Polystictus albocervinus 17.
sanguineus 17.
Poria vincta 16.
Porophyllum Mills-
paughii 109.
PORTULACACE 42.
Portulaca gagatospers-
ma 299.
oleracea 42, 242, 298,
 429.
phaeosperma 298.
pilosa 42.
Portulacastrum 41.
Pouzolzia Pringlei 249.
Priva echinata 179.
lappulacea 92, 179.
Pseuderocarpidium 181.
avicennioides 182.
ilicifolium 182.
Wrightii 182.
Psidium Guajava 80.

Psittacanthus auriculatus
 249.
Psychotria bahamensis 172.
horizontalis 102.
ligustrifolia 172.
pubescens 172.
undata 102, 173, 312.
Pteris aquilina 20.
aquilina caudata 20.
caudata 20.
longifolia 20.
Quamoclit coccinea 84.
Rachicallis americana 101.
maritima 165.
rupestris 101, 165.
Randia aculeata 101, 166.
Sagraea 102.
xalapensis 101.
RANUNCULACE 42.
Raphanus Raphanistrum 44.
RHAMNACE 69.
Rhamnus ellipticus 69.
Rhizophora Mangle 78, 239,
 242.
RHIZOPHORACE 78.
Rhoeo discolor 31.
Rhynchosia minima 53.
phaeoloidea 53.
reticulata 53.
Rhynchospora stellata 29.
Rhytidophyllum tomentosum
 99.
Rhytidoglossa assurgens 100.
Ricinus communis 58, 156.
Rivina humilis 41.
humilis laevis 242.
humilis laevis 41.
laevis 41.
Robinsonella cordata 333.
Rondeletia arborescens 101.
ROSACE 45.
Round Island, Fla. 205, 221.
RUBIACE 101, 165.
Ruellia Blechum 100.
Palmeri 343.
paniculata 100.
tuberosa 100.
Russelia juncea 98.
RUTACE 55.
Sagenia cicutaria 18.
Sagittaria lancifolia 23.
Salicornia ambigua 240,
 242.
fruticosa 35.
Salmea Gaumeri 269.
petrobioides 108.
Salsola linearis 35, 297.
Salvia caymanensis
 94.
flaccidifolia 341.

Salvia micrantha 95.
occidentalis 94.
serotina 94, 240, 242.
serotina sagittataefolia 95.
tenella 95.
tiliaeifolia cinerascens 342.
 Sand Key, Fla. 227.
Sanvitaliopsis Liebmamnii 345.
SAPINDACEAE 68.
Sapindus Saponaria inaequalis 68.
spinosus 55.
SAPOTACEAE 82.
Satureia Brownei 95.
Savia bahamensis 149.
Scavola Lobelia 104, 431.
Plumieri 240, 242.
Plumieri 104.
Schistocarpa platyphylla 274.
SCHIZARACEAE 22.
Schoenus coloratus 29, 117.
latifolius 30, 124.
pubescens 116.
Schoepfia didyma 34.
Schomburgkia Thomsoniana 32.
Scirpus capitatus 29, 116.
ferrugineus 115.
spadiceus 29, 115.
Scleria communis 30.
communis 124.
pratensis 30.
pterota 124.
Sclerocarpus multifidus 346.
Oreuttii 346.
uniserialis papposus 346.
Scolosanthus bahamensis 171.
crucifer 102.
Sagraeanus 102.
Scoparia dulcis 98.
SCROPHULARIACEAE 97.
Scutellaria aurea 261.
aurea Consattii 261.
oaxacana 342.
Securinega acidothamnus 149.
Sedum Millspaughii 378.
Tritelli 379.
Selaginella cuspidata 17.
SELAGINELLACEAE 17.
Senecio adenolepis 281.
alvarensis 349.
Brittonii 323.
carinatus 323.

Senecio chicharrensis 285.
coahuillensis 275.
Consattii 278.
Cooperi 284.
copeyensis 285.
ctenophyllum 275.
cyclophyllum 276.
cubensis 324.
decorus 279.
durangensis 275.
erlophyllum 282.
Ervendbergii 275.
Ghiesbreghtii pauciflorus 281.
Ghiesbreghtii uspantanensis 286.
Gilgii 282.
helodes 280.
heterodontus 277.
hieracifolius 109.
hirsuticaulis 280.
jacalensis 279.
Landlassei 283.
Ianicaulis 283.
leonensis 276.
leucolepis 324.
megaphyllum 284.
mohinorensis 277.
multivenius oliganthus 284.
Oreuttii 350.
pachylepis 325.
pachypodus 325.
platypus 278.
potosinus 277.
reglensis 283.
rhyacophilus 280.
rivalis 326.
Rosei 276.
santarosae 281.
serraquitchensis 286.
Shaferi 326.
trichotomus 326.
uspantanensis 286.
Sesbania sericea 240, 242.
Serjania lucida 68.
polyphylla 68.
Sesuvium Portulacastrum 41, 240, 243, 426.
Setaria glauca 26.
Seymeria integrifolia 342.
Shafera 327.
platyphylla 327.
Sida acuminata 72.
acuta 71.
Balbisiana 71.
carpinifolia 71, 240, 243.
carpinifolia acuta 71.
carpinifolia antillana 71.

Sida carpinifolia *Balsiana* 71.
carpinifolia breviuspida 71.
carpinifolia spiraeifolia 72.
ciliaris 72.
cordifolia 72.
crispa 70.
diffusa 243.
divergens 71.
glomerata 72.
jamaicensis 71.
maculata 72.
permollis 70.
rhombifolia 72.
spinosa 72.
spiraefolia 72.
stipulata 71.
supina 72.
urens 72.
sp. 71.
Silphium trilobatum 108.
SIMARUBACEAE 55.
Siphonoglossa sessilis 100.
Smilax havanensis 243.
mollis 249.
SOLANACEAE 96, 183.
Solanum aculeatissimum 96.
amazonium 96.
bahamense 96, 243.
calicarpaefolium 96.
didymacanthum 313.
didymacanthum 183.
inclusum 97.
nigrum nodiforum 97.
nodiforum 97.
persicaefolium 97.
persicaefolium angustifolium 97.
racemosum 97.
Seaforthianum 97.
torvum 97.
verbascifolium 97.
Solidago sempervirens 107.
Sonchus asper 110.
oleraceus 110, 240, 243.
oleraceus asper 110.
Sorghum vulgare 24.
Sorosporium Borreriae 16.
Spermacoce aspera 173.
laevis 103.
tenuior 103, 174.
verticillata 103.
verticillata 102, 103.
Sphaeria graminis 16.
SPHAERIDIACEAE 16.
Spilanthes Beccabunga 108.
Spiranthes orchiooides 32.
orchiooides 32.
Sporobolus domingensis 27.

Sporobolus indicus 27.
purpurascens 243.
virginicus 27, 243, 426.

Stachys arvensis 94.
arvensis bermudiana 94.

Stachytarpheta indica 92.
jamaicensis 92.
purpurea 258.

Stenolobium brachycarpum 52.

Stenotaphrum americanum 27.
dimidiatum 27.

STERCULIACEAE 75.

Stigmaphyllon diversifolium 56.
emarginatum 56.
Sagaeatum 56.

Strumpia maritima 102, 171.

Stylosanthes hamata 51.
procumbens 51.

Suaeda linearis 35.

Suriana maritima 55, 243, 426.

Synedrella nodiflora 108.

Syntherisma fimbriatum 243.
sanguinalis 25.

Tabebuia leucoxylon 99.

Tabernaemontana citrifolia 83.

Tagetes jaliscensis 349.

Tamarindus indica 46.

Tecomia leucoxylon 99.
stans 99.

Telanthera floridana 37.

Tephrosia cinerea 50.

Terminalia Catappa 78.

Tetramerium hispidum 100.

Tetrapteris mexicana 56.

Teucrium inflatum 93.

Theobroma Guasuma 76.

Thevetia Thevetia 83.

Thrinax argentea 30.
keyensis 240.

Thunbergia alata 99.
fragrans 99.

Thymus Brownei 95.

TILIACEAE 69.

Tillandsia Balsibiana 248.
brachycaulos 248.
flexuosa 30.
polystachya 30.
recurvata 30.
setacea 248.
utriculata 31.
vestita 30.

Tithonia platylepis 268.
scaberrima 268.

Tithymaloides laurocerasi
foli 358.

Tithymaloides myrtifolius
Curassavicus 355.

Tithymalus calyculatus 305.
trichotomus 304.

Tobinia emarginata 55.

Tortugas Group, Fla. 225.

Torulinum confertum 122.
ferax 122.
filiforme 123.
Michauxianum 123.

Tournefortia gnaphalodes 89, 243, 428.

Tradescantella floridana 249.

Tradescantia angustifolia 329.
discolor 31.
floridana 249.

Tragia urticacefolia 58.
volubilis 58.
yucatanensis 420.

Trametes venustus 16.

Tribulus terrestris 240.
alacranensis 54.
alacranensis 428.
cistoides 55, 243.
maximus 54.

Tridax procumbens 109.

Tristicha hypnoidea 251.

Triumfetta semitriloba 69.

Trixis Pringlei 286.

Tubiflora squamosa 99.

Tupa Martagon 104.

TURNERACEAE 76.

Turnera scabra 77.
triglandulosa 77.
ulmifolia 76.

Typha angustifolia *domingensis* 23.
domingensis 23.

Ucacou(a) nodiflora 108.

UMBELLIFERAE 81.

Uniola paniculata 243.

UREDINACEAE 16.

Uredo cupulata 16.

Urena lobata 73.
sinuata 73.

Urera sinuata 33.

Urtica elata 33.
elata 33.
grandifolia 33.
urens 33.

URTICACEAE 33.

USTILAGINACEAE 16.

Utotiana Cay 425.

Valerianoides fruticosus 178.
jamaicensis 92, 178, 243.

Varronia bahamensis 310.

Brittonii 311.
globosa 310.
lucayana 311.

Ventenata bracteatus 362.

Verbascum Thapsus 97.

Verbena Curassavica 174.
jamaicensis 92.
nodiflora 92.
squamosa 99.

VERBENACEAE 90, 174.

Verbesina alata 108.
alba 106.
nodiflora 108.

Vermicularia atricha 16.

Vernonia arborescens 104.
arborescens divaricata 104.
divaricata 104.
punctata 104.

Veronica arvensis 98.

Vigna luteola 53.
repens 53.

Vilva domingensis 27.

Villarsia Humboldiana 82.

Vinca rosea 82.

VITACEAE 69.

Vitez avicennioides 182.
Gaumeri 260.
ilicifolia 182.
pyramidalis 261.

Volkameria aculeata 93.
fragrans 93.

Waltheria americana 243.
americana 76.
indica 76.

Wedelia brachycarpa 107.
bupithalmoides 107.
carnosa 108.
lanceolata 108.
reticulata 268.
rugosa 268.
rugosa tenuis 269.
trilobata 108.

Willoughbya cordifolia 106.

Willoughbya ranunculifolia 106.
scandens 106.

Wissadula divergens 71.
muconulata 71.

Woman Key, Fla. 199.

Woodwardia radicans 19.

Xanthocephalum Alamani 345.
linearifolium 345.

Zamia Allison-Armourii 23.

Zanthoxylum emarginatum 55.

Zexmenia elegans *Kellerianii* 348.
fasciculata 348.

Zinnia multiflora 106.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE 54.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PUBLICATION 187.

BOTANICAL SERIES.

VOL. II, No. IV.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN
EUPHORBIACEAE—VI

II. VEGETATION OF ALACRAN REEF

BY

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Curator Department of Botany.



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

April, 1916.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN EUPHORBIACEÆ—VI

CHARLES F. MILLSPAUGH, M. D.

CHAMAESYCE S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2:260. 1821.

Leaves opposite, inaequilateral; inflorescence solitary or capitulate, axillary and terminal; bracteoles plumose or ciliate; seeds minute, ovoid or elongate-ovoid, more or less quadrangular the facets smooth or transverse-rugulose.

Type species: *Euphorbia peplis* Linn. Sp. Pl. 652. 1753.

Chamaesyce barbicarina sp. nov.

Plants semi-erect, about 2dm. high, annual. Stems many, from a but slightly raised rootstalk; branches many, virgate, terete, long-pilose especially upon the upper surface. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the terminal branchlet leaves. Leaves opposite, 5-8 x 2-4mm., ovate, obtuse, broadest at the rounded apex, base strongly auriculoblique, glabrous the thickened margin crenate-dentate; petioles about 1mm., hairy; stipules broadly triangular-lanceolate, lacerate. Involucres turbinate, glabrous without and within; peduncle about the length of the involucre (in fruit twice the length); involucral lobes triangular, ciliate; sulcus shallow; glands scutelliform; appendages white, irregular-ovate, margin crenate or 2-3-crenate-dentate; bracteoles none; male pedicels few, short; female pedicel ciliate-hairy; styles short, bilobed at the apex. Capsule obpyriform, glabrous except on the blunt keels of the otherwise smooth carpels which are long-ciliate fringed; seeds red, ovoid, acute, .9 x .6mm., angles sharp, facets marked by a few very slightly raised irregular and broken transverse ridges.

Between *Ch. dioica* and *Ch. yucatanensis* but readily distinguished from both by the peculiar ciliate-fringed keels of the carpels.

Sitilpech Road, November, 1895, *Gaumer* 939a (Type sheet, Field Mus. cat. no. 196,352.) It was gathered as a part of a mass of *Ch. rutilis* by the collector. Also collected at Chichankanab, *Gaumer* 1452, 2074; and at Pocoboch 2405.

Chamaesyce cozumelensis comb. nov.

Euphorbia cozumelensis Millsp. Field. Mus. Bot. 2:261. 1900.

A large number of sheets of this species show an intergradation from the absolutely glabrous and glaucous original collection, on Cozumel Island, through a form with a few long, scattered hairs in the capsular sulci (*E. cozumelensis pilosulca* Millsp. *ibid.* 262); a form with a few long hairs on the nodes, petioles and leaves; to plants densely long-pilose throughout. The extremes of these plants appear like widely different species but the characters do not warrant the application of even varietal names.

The distribution of the forms is as follows: The glaucous form — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1611; the form with the capsular sulci hairy — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 1501, 1502; the form with the nodes, petioles and leaves long-pilose — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 49, 53, Chichankanab, *Gaumer* 1456; whole plant densely long-pilose — Mugeres Island, *Millspaugh* 24, Izamal, Silam and Progreso, *Gaumer* 314, 629, 1887, 2407.

CHAMAESYCE HIRTA (L.) Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:303.

I have gathered a large number of forms of this species from many localities in Hawaii, south China, Straits Settlements, Java, the Philippines, Burma, India, and from Bermuda, Florida and the Bahamas through the West Indian islands, Mexico and South America to Pernambuco, Brazil. With all this material and a large number of sheets from other collectors I can not satisfy myself that there is any specific differentiation between *E. hirta* and *E. pilulifera* L., *capitata* Lam., *globulifera* Kth., *verticillata* Vell., *nodiflora* Steud., *procumbens* DC., *obliterata* Jacq., *ophthalmica* Pers., *discolor* Engelm., *gemella* Lag., and *Karwinskyi* Boiss. the type material of all of which I have examined. These are only intergradient forms and there are a multitude of others that have luckily escaped specific nomination.

Chamaesyce Rosei sp. nov.

Annual, short-crispid-multicellular hairy. Root straight and deep; stems many, terete, wiry; internodes long; branches profuse, ascending. Inflorescence in terminal, globose heads. Leaves inaequilateral, narrowly lanceolate, 13-25 x 3-6mm., crisp-hairy on both surfaces and with a broad, deep-red, central line of maculation; apex acute; base narrowing to the petiole; margin shallow-toothed toward the apex; petioles short (about 2mm.); stipules mere aristate teeth about .8mm. long. Involucres turbinate, roseate, sessile or nearly so, thin walled, the outer surface pubescent the inner densely bearded; lobes deltoid,

aristate; sulcus V-shaped, the fundus occupied by 2-3-aristate lobes; glands minute, stipitate, cupulate; appendages roseate, distant from the glands and but little larger, inserted about half way down the stipe; male flowers about 6, short, absent in many involucres of each cluster; filaments glabrous; female flower short pedicelled; ovary densely pubescent; styles roseate, bifurcate two-thirds their length, the branches divaricate and somewhat capitulate at the stigmatic tips. Capsule strongly tricoccous, bearing very short, thick, crispid, golden, multicellular hairs; seeds pink-ashen, ovate-quadrangular, acute, $.8 \times .5$ mm., angles sharp, facets marked by irregular, complete and incomplete transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. hirta* (L.) Millsp.

Mexico, along an arroyo in the vicinity of Alamos, State of Sonora, *Rose, Standley & Russell*, March 13, 1910, 12728 (Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden).

***Chamaesyce vallis-mortae* sp. nov.**

Perennial from a long, cylindrical root; densely woolly-pubescent above. Stems many, wiry, divergently branching toward the tips. Inflorescence solitary in the leaf axils of the branchlets. Leaves thick, ovate, cordate, rounded at the apex, entire, $5 \times 4 - 6 \times 5$ mm., densely woolly on both surfaces; petioles about 1 mm. long; stipules short, triangular, ciliate. Involucres campanulate; peduncle about one-third the length of the tube; outer surface woolly, inner surface fasciculate-hairy; lobes triangular; sulcus deeply V-shaped, the fundus unoccupied; glands green, longitudinal, scutelliform; appendages large, white, flabelliform, the outer margin papulo-ciliate and often slightly 3-crenate; male flowers about 6, glabrous; female flower pedicellate; ovary woolly-pubescent; styles bifid two-thirds their length, the branches divergent not swollen at the stigmatic tips. Capsule obpyriform, hairy; seeds salmon-color, quadrangular-ovate, pointed, the angles rounded, facets smooth or nearly so.

Near *Ch. tonsita* Millsp.

California, Death Valley between Mohave and Keeler, alt. 750 meters, June 21, 1891, *Coville & Funston* 1008 (Type in U. S. National Herbarium cat. no. 16203).

***Chamaesyce tamaulipasana* sp. nov.**

Annual, prostrate, pilose. Stems many from the thickened rootstalk; branches unilateral on the stems, densely foliate; branchlets very short. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the branchlet leaves. Leaves appressed, inaequilateral, ovate, acute, cordate, entire, $3.5 \times 2 - 5 \times 3$

mm., long-crisp-hairy on both surfaces; petioles short, thick; stipules elongate-linear, hairy. Involucres elongate-turbinate narrowing to the peduncle which is about the length of the tube; both surfaces pilose; sulcus U-shaped with a short, linear lobe in the fundus; glands transverse, ovoid, short stipitate, scutelliform; appendages flabelliform, twice the width of the glands, entire, the margin papilliform-ciliate; male flowers few; pedicels glabrous; filaments very short; female flower pedicellate; ovary densely pilose; styles bifurcate to the middle, the stigmatic lobes divergent. Capsule obpyriform, pilose, strongly tricoccous; seeds red-ashen, elongated ovoid-quadrangular, pointed, $1.2 \times .5$ mm., angles sharp; facets nearly smooth, indistinctly marked by a median longitudinal line approached on both sides by numerous, irregular, faint, transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. velleriflora* (Boiss.).

Known only from the vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, where it was collected by *Dr. Edward Palmer*, Feb. 1—Apr. 9, 1907 as his no. 98 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 217,435).

***Chamaesyce Standleyi* sp. nov.**

Annual, prostrate, finely pilose. Stems many, from a thickened root-stalk; branches densely pilose, short, each subtended by a pair of large leaves; branchlets very short. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the branchlet leaves. Leaves strongly inaequilateral, ovate, $3 \times 4-5 \times 10$ mm., nearly glabrous, cordate, blunt, lightly crenate-dentate more pronounced at the rounded apex; petioles short (.8mm.); stipules linear entire. Involucres cylindro-turbinate on a very short peduncle with bract-like leaflets at the base, densely pilose without and within; lobes triangular, long-ciliate; sulcus narrow, about half the depth of the involucral tube, fundus unoccupied; glands transverse, narrowly scutelliform and somewhat plicate; appendages white, rounded, entire, very narrow on the lower and somewhat broader on the upper pair of glands; male flowers few, very short pedicelled and inserted in a ring at the base of the tube, not as long as the pedicel of the female flower; glabrous; female flower short pedicelled; ovary obpyriform, pilose; styles long, bifurcate at the apex. Capsule pilose, deeply tricoccous; seeds ashen, ovoid-quadrangular, blunt, $.9 \times .4$ mm., the angles sharp and somewhat included by the ridges; facets marked by 3-4 often incomplete transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. thymifolia* (Burm.).

Only known from the vicinity of Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico, where it was collected by *Rose, Standley & Rose*, Apr. 10, 1910, no. 14342 (Type in U. S. National Herbarium cat. no. 637,211).

Chamaesyce sulfurea sp. nov.

Annual, prostrate-rosulate, sulphur color when dried, glabrous. Root short; stems many, radiating from the rootstalk, thick, terete; branches and branchlets many, dichotomous. Inflorescence solitary in the leaf axils throughout the plant. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, inaequilateral, somewhat falcate, $5 \times 3-11 \times 7$ mm., the midrib prominent beneath, base unequally-cordate, apex acute, margin entire, somewhat thickened and revolute; petioles about one-quarter the length of the blade; stipules lacerate-fimbriate. Involucres globular, 5-columnar, glabrous; peduncle two-thirds the length of the tube; involucral lobes deltoid, truncate, 3-toothed at the apex; sulcus shallow, rounded, unoccupied; glands large, stipitate, scutelliform; appendages none; bracteoles numerous, ligulate, interspersed with 5, thin, lanceolate, fimbriate, ciliate petaloid rudiments; stamens few, filaments short, glabrous; female flower long-columnar-pedicellate, glabrous; ovary smooth, styles clustered in an erect close mass nearly as large as the ovary itself, styles thick, clavellate, approximate, bifurcate to the middle. Capsule strongly tricoccous, the carpels smooth, line of dehiscence strongly marked; seeds white, 1.5×1 mm., dorsal angle prominent, the whole surface beautifully sculptured into short, rounded, high, broken transverse ridges appearing like a miniature white cluster of earthworm casts.

Near *Ch. ocellata* from which the seeds readily differentiate it.

Type station Butte Co., California, on hills east of Chico, near Big Chico Creek, September 16, 1913, A. A. Heller 11140 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 411,411). Also collected at or near the type station by *H. M. Hall*, July, 1914, 9759.

Chamaesyce Gooddngii sp. nov.

Glabrous, prostrate, annual, reddish-green in general color, with a mass of wiry stems and branches from the somewhat thickened rootstalk. Inflorescence solitary in the terminal axils. Leaves ovate, obtuse, $4 \times 2-7 \times 5$ mm. palmately 3-nerved, the midvein prominent beneath, unequally cordate, margin entire; petioles about one-quarter the length of the blade; stipules: the lower filiform, entire, the upper ligulate and often few-lacerate at the apex. Involucres turbinate, glabrous, peduncles about one-half the length of the tube; lobes triangular, apiculate, the margins blunt-ciliate; sulcus shallow, its fundus occupied by a narrow, lanceolate fifth lobe; glands stipitate, transversely narrow-scutelliform, the outer edge crenate-dentate to the appearance of an appendage; bracteoles none; petaloid rudiments flabelliform, many-fimbriate; stamens few, filaments long, glabrous; female flowers long-pedicelled, glabrous, styles divergent, bilobate at the apex. Capsule

glabrous, strongly tricoccous, the carpels rounded-keeled and minutely white-punctate; seeds white, .9 x .5 mm., elongated ovoid-quadrangular, angles rounded, the dorsal prominent; facets marked medially with two longitudinal lines of short, rounded, inconspicuous, irregular, transverse rugae.

Near *Ch. sulfurea* from which its seed readily differentiate it.

Type locality Lee Canyon, Charleston Mountains, in limestone at 8000 ft. alt., Clark Co., Nevada, A. A. Heller 11058 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 411,087); previously gathered by *Leslie N. Goodding*, in sandy washes at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1907, No. 2282.

***Chamaesyce aureola* sp. nov.**

An erect, or prostrate, pilose annual (?) with a ligneous root from which spreads a dense mass of terete, divaricate branches and branchlets. Inflorescence solitary, terminal and upperaxillary. Leaves thick, strongly inaequilateral, ovate, obtuse, 2-4 x 1.5-2 mm., densely pilose, cordate, entire; petioles less than one-half the length of the blade; stipules: the lower deltoid, the upper filiform, those of the upper surface with a flat, purplish gland at the base. Involucres turbinate, the throat densely pilose; peduncle about one-half the length of the tube; tube densely pilose without and within; lobes deltoid, pilose; sulcus V-shaped; glands transverse, oblong, reddish-brown, flat and but little cupped; appendages large, white or creamy, ovate, nearly entire; bracteoles many, ligulate, glabrous; stamens few, filaments glabrous, the joint close to the anther base; female pedicel thick, pilose; ovary pilose; styles 3, bifurcate to the middle, the branches divaricate and not sensibly enlarged at their stigmatic apices. Capsule strongly tricoccous, densely pilose; seeds smooth, white, creamy-white or sage-color, elongate-ovate, 1.2 x .6 mm., the dorsal angle prominent, 4-angled at the base, pointed at the apex, the facets smooth and showing but a few slight indications of scattered pits.

Near *Ch. polycarpa* and *Ch. vestita* from each of which the characters readily distinguish it.

So far seen only in a series of specimens collected at Azusa, Los Angeles Co., California, at an elevation of 800 ft. *Huron H. Smith* 4933 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 389,282).

Chamaesyce prostrata (Ait.) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 713, 1333. 1903.

A species of wide distribution misinterpreted in previous Yucatan publications of species as *E. rhytisperma* and *serpyllifolia* on account of variation from the type form.

The species is represented in the Yucatan Flora by *Schott* 967a from Merida where it was gathered in a mass of *Ch. hirta*; *Millsbaugh* 27

(1887), also from Merida; *Gaumer* 254 from cultivated ground at Izamal, 460 from stone walls at the same place, and on waste ground at Tekax, 1123.

Chamaesyce rutilis Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:385. 1914.

This species of Guatemala and Honduras has turned up in the Yucatan region. The type is *Chas. C. Deam*, 6189, Field Mus. cat. no. 285,111 from Fiscal, Guatemala, alt. 3700 ft.

The Yucatan localities are: Chaltumha Road, Sitolpech Road, *Gaumer* 938, 939.

Chamaesyce villifera (Scheele) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 712, 1333. 1903.

The previously known range of this striking species, Texas to Orizaba, Mexico, is extended farther south by a number of specimens collected by *Dr. Gaumer* at Buena Vista Xbac and Chichankanab, Yucatan, 1103, 1186, 2229.

***Chamaesyce yucatanensis* sp. nov.**

Rosulate-prostrate from a slender annual root; stem and branches filiform, pilose. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the upper leaves. Leaves inaequilateral, 5-7 x 2-4 mm., oblong-lanceolate, strongly oblique at the base, acute, the margin distantly serrate; petioles about 1 mm. long; stipules represented below by a somewhat denser mass of the stem hairs, above by a scale-like, waxy gland at the base of the petiole. Involucres tubular-campanulate, sessile or apparently so, pilose without glabrous within; lobes represented by clusters of hairs except where flanking the deep, round-based sulcus where they are triangular, acute; glands bright-green, scutelliform, appendages white, unequal, about twice the size of the glands, ovate, unequally crenate-margined; bracteoles none; male pedicels 3-5; female pedicel about the length of the ovary; styles 3, bifurcate at the upper third; ovary pilose. Capsule pilose, ovoid, deeply sulcate; seed pinkish-ashen, .8 x .5 mm., sharply angled, the facets marked by irregular and broken transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. cozumelensis*.

Progreso, Yucatan, on the rocky plain south of the lagoon, *Mills-paugh* 1696, March 5, 1899. Type in herb Field Mus. cat. no. 61,696. Erroneously referred to ***Ch. Karwinskyi*** (Boiss.) (*E. Karwinskyi* Boiss.) in Field Mus. Bot. 2:65.

The other North American species of this genus not previously transferred to it are:

***Chamaesyce acuta* (Engelm.)**

Euphorbia acuta Engelm. Mex. Bound. 189.

Chamaesyce albescens (Urban)*Euphorbia portoricensis albescens* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:339.**Chamaesyce ammatotricha** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia ammatotricha* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 10.**Chamaesyce Andromedae** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Andromedae* Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:63.**Chamaesyce anychioides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia anychioides* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 12.**Chamaesyce arenicola** (Parish)*Euphorbia arenicola* Parish Erythea 7:93.*Euphorbia cuspidata* Engelm. in herb. non Bertol.**Chamaesyce astyla** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia astyla* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.**Chamaesyce Balbisii** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Balbisii* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 11.**Chamaesyce bartolomaei** (Greene)*Euphorbia bartolomaei* Greene Pittonia 1:290.**Chamaesyce Brandegeei** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Brandegeei* Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:226.**Chamaesyce bryophylla** (Donn-Sm.)*Euphorbia bryophylla* Donnell-Smith Bot. Gaz. 56:62.**Chamaesyce capitellata** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia capitellata* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:188.**Chamaesyce carmenensis** (Rose)*Euphorbia carmenensis* Rose Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 1:133.**Chamaesyce centunculoides** (Kth.)*Euphorbia centunculoides* HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:41.**Chamaesyce chalicophila** (Wetherb.)*Euphorbia chalicophila* Wetherb. Proc. Am. Acad. 45:426.**Chamaesyce chamaecaule** (Wetherb.)*Euphorbia chamaecaule* Wetherb. idem.**Chamaesyce conjuncta** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia conjuncta* Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:227.**Chamaesyce consanguinea** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia consanguinea* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 187.**Chamaesyce crassinodis** (Urban)*Euphorbia crassinodis* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340.**Chamaesyce cumbrae** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia cumbrae* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 161.

Chamaesyce Deppeana (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Deppeana* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 6.*Euphorbia Anthonyi* Brandegee Erythea 7:7.*Euphorbia clarionensis* Brandegee idem.

Although Deppe remarks "in California" he must have collected the plant on some one of the out islands near the California coast. The species has not been found on the mainland.

Chamaesyce dorsiventralis (Urban)*Euphorbia dorsiventralis* Urban Symb. Antill. 5:391.**Chamaesyce floribunda** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia floribunda* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:39.**Chamaesyce florida** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia florida* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 189.**Chamaesyce fruticosa** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia fruticosa* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:38.**Chamaesyce Garkeana** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Garkeana* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:38.**Chamaesyce glyptosperma** (Engelm.) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 712; 1333.*Euphorbia Greenei* Millsp. Pittonia 2:88.*Chamaesyce aequata* Lun. Am. Midl. Nat. 1:204.*Chamaesyce aequata claudicans* Lun. ibid 205.*Chamaesyce glyptosperma integrata* Lun. ibid 3:142.**Chamaesyce gracillima** (Wats.)*Euphorbia gracillima* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.**Chamaesyce grisea** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia grisea* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:41.**Chamaesyce gymnadenia** (Urban)*Euphorbia gymnadenia* Urban Symb. Antill. 5:390.**Chamaesyce Heraldiana** nom. nov.*Euphorbia glaberrima* Klotz. Seem. Bot. Herald. 276, non Koch.**Chamaesyce hirtula** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia hirtula* Engelm. Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:74.**Chamaesyce incerta** (Brandegee)*Euphorbia incerta* Brandegee. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 3:171.**Chamaesyce interaxillaris** (Fern.)*Euphorbia interaxillaris* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. 36:495.**Chamaesyce intermixta** (Wats.)*Euphorbia intermixta* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:74.

Chamaesyce involuta (Millsp.)

Euphorbia involuta Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:227 et 3:170.

Chamaesyce Jonesii (Millsp.)

Euphorbia Jonesii Millsp. Pittonia 2:89.

Chamaesyce leucantha (Kl. & Gke.)

Anisophyllum leucanthum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 27.

Chamaesyce leucophylla (Bth.)

Euphorbia leucophylla Benthon Bot. Sulph. 50.

Euphorbia velutina Greene Bull. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 5:57.

Chamaesyce liliputiana (Wright)

Euphorbia liliputiana Wright Urban Symb. Antill. 5:390.

Euphorbia minutula Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:1263.

Chamaesyce linearis (Retz.)

Euphorbia linearis Retz. Obs. 3:32.

Euphorbia articulata Aubl. Pl. Gui. 1:480.

Chamaesyce lineata (Wats.)

Euphorbia lineata Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 21:454.

Chamaesyce longeramosa (Wats.)

Euphorbia longeramosa Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 25:161.

Chamaesyce luisensis nom. nov.

Euphorbia tomentella Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:32,
non Zipp. ex Span. in Linnaea 15:350.

Chamaesyce magdalena (Benth.)

Euphorbia magdalena Benthon Bot. Sulph. 50.

Chamaesyce melanadenia (Torrey)

Euphorbia melanadenia Torr. Pacif. R. R. Exped. 4:135.

Euphorbia polycarpa vestita Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:73.

Chamaesyce Mendezii (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Mendezii Boiss. Cent. Euph. 15.

Chamaesyce multinodis (Urban)

Euphorbia multinodis Urban Symb. Antill. 1:341.

Chamaesyce myrtillifolia (L.)

Euphorbia myrtillifolia Linn. Syst. ed. X:1048.

Chamaesyce occidentalis (Drew)

Euphorbia occidentalis Drew Bull. Torr. Club 16:152.

Chamaesyce ocellata (Dur. & Hilg.)

Euphorbia ocellata Dur. & Hilg. Pacif. R. R. Rep. V:5:15.

Chamaesyce paucipila (Urban)

Euphorbia paucipila Urban Symb. Antill. 5:389.

Chamaesyce petrina (Wats.)*Euphorbia petrina* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:75.**Chamaesyce picachensis** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia picachensis* Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 6:185.**Chamaesyce pileoides** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia pileoides* Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:62.**Chamaesyce podadenia** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia podadenia* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.**Chamaesyce polycarpa** (Benth.)*Euphorbia polycarpa* Bentham Bot. Sulph. 50.**Chamaesyce Pondii** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Pondii* Millsp. Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb. 1:12.**Chamaesyce portulana** (Wats.)*Euphorbia portulana* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:75.**Chamaesyce pseudoserpillifolia** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia pseudoserpillifolia* Millsp. Pittonia 2:87.**Chamaesyce puberula** (Fern.)*Euphorbia puberula* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 36:494.**Chamaesyce purissimana** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia purissimana* Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:225.**Chamaesyce pycnanthema** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia pycnanthema* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:188.**Chamaesyce radicans** (Moric.)*Euphorbia radicans* Moric. in Berland. Pl. Exsic.*Euphorbia serpens radicans* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:30.**Chamaesyce radioloides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia radioloides* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:45.**Chamaesyce ramosa** (Seaton)*Euphorbia ramosa* Seaton Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 28:121.**Chamaesyce Rattanii** (Wats.)*Euphorbia Rattanii* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 20:272.**Chamaesyce rubrospurma** (Lotsy)*Euphorbia rubrospurma* Lotsy Bot. Gaz. 20:349.**Chamaesyce Rusbyi** (Greene)*Euphorbia Rusbyi* Greene Bull. Calif. Acad. 57.**Chamaesyce scopulorum** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia scopulorum* Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 4:184.**Chamaesyce Seleri** (Donn-Sm.)*Euphorbia Seleri* Donn-Smith Bot. Gaz. 27:441.

Chamaesyce thymifolia (Linn.)*Euphorbia thymifolia* Linn. Sp. Pl. 454.**Chamaesyce tomentulosa** (Wats.)*Euphorbia tomentulosa* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 22:476.**Chamaesyce tonsita** nom. nov.*Euphorbia polycarpa hirtella* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:44, non *E. hirtella* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 7.*Chamaesyce polycarpa hirtella* Millsp. Parish Cat. Pl. Salton Sink 6.**Chamaesyce Torralbasii** (Urban)*Euphorbia Torralbasii* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340.**Chamaesyce trachysperma** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia trachysperma* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:189.**Chamaesyce Turpini** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Turpini* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 12.**Chamaesyce umbellulata** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia umbellulata* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.**Chamaesyce velleriflora** (Kl. & Gke.)*Anisophyllum velleriflorum* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 28.*Euphorbia velleriflora* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.**Chamaesyce velligera** (Schaur.)*Euphorbia velligera* Schaur. in Linnea 20:728.**Chamaesyce vestita** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia vestita* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 7.**Chamaesyce villosior** (Greenm.)*Euphorbia villosior* Greenman Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 32:297.**Chamaesyce Urbanii** nom. nov.*Euphorbia villosula* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340 (1899),

non Pax Bot. Yahrb. 19:118 (1894).

Chamaesyce Watsoni (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Watsoni* Millsp. Zoe 1:347.**EUMECANTHUS** Kl. & Gke. Monat. Akad. Berl. 1859:248.

Leaves aequilateral, usually sparse below, the upper opposite; inflorescence solitary or cymose; bracteoles obsolete; seeds ovoid-globose, deeply and regularly honeycomb-pitted each pit with a secondary pit or papule in its fundus.

Type species: *Euphorbia ariensis* HBK.

LEPTOPUS Kl. & Gke. ibid 249, non Decne.

ADENOPETALUM Kl. & Gke. ibid 250, non Turcz.

Eumecanthus Armourii.

Euphorbia Armourii Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:28. 1895.

The range of this species is Cozumel Island and the main land of Yucatan from Merida to Izamal, San Anselmo, Chichen Itza and Buena Vista Xbac. Schott 76; Millspaugh 108, 1569, 1570; Gaumer 975, 1821; Seler 3927, 4012; Goldman 536.

Eumecanthus astroites (Fisch. & Mey.).

Euphorbia astroites F. & Mey. Anim. Ind. Sem. Petrop. 1845, Ann. Soc. Nat. ser. 3, 5:371.

Euphorbia astroites heterappendiculata Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:28. 1895.

The range of this species is: Mexico at Tampocoala, Karwinsky; Izamal, Millspaugh 64, Gaumer 521; and Guatemala, Kellerman 8038.

Eumecanthus gramineus (Jacq.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia graminea Jacq. Stirp. Amer. 151. 1763.

This species has a broad distribution from Chihuahua, Mexico, southward to U. S. Colombia and Ecuador. In Yucatan it has been returned from Calotmul, Izamal, Tekax, Temax, Yaxcab and Chichen-kanab.

Eumecanthus xbacensis.

Euphorbia xbacensis Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:374. 1898.

Only known from the type station, Buena Vista Xbac, Yucatan, Gaumer 1108, "rare."

The other North American species are:

Eumecanthus ariensis (Kth.) Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 42. 1859.

Euphorbia ariensis Kunth. HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:46. 1817.

Eumecanthus Benthamianus Kl. & Gke. idem.

Eumecanthus adiantoides (Lam.)

Euphorbia adiantoides Lam. Encyc. 2:422.

Leptopus Hartwegii Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 46.

Eumecanthus Barnesii

Adenopetalum Barnesii Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:377.

Eumecanthus bifurcatus (Engelm.)

Euphorbia bifurcata Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:190.

Eumecanthus boerhaavifolius (Boiss.)

Euphorbia boerhaavifolia Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.

Eumecanthus bracteatus (Kl. & Gke.)

Adenopetalum bracteatum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 48.

Euphorbia scabrella Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:55.

Eumecanthus delicatulus (Boiss.)*Euphorbia delicatula* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 19.**Eumecanthus dioscoreoides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia dioscoreoides* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.**Eumecanthus discolor** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia discolor* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.**Eumecanthus Francoanus** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Francoana* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.**Eumecanthus Hoffmanni** (Kl. & Gke.)*Adenopetalum Hoffmanni* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 47.**Eumecanthus digitatus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia digitata* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 26:146.**Eumecanthus calciculus** (Fern.)*Euphorbia calcicola* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 36:496.**Eumecanthus chiapensis** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia chiapensis* Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 6:54.*Euphorbia tetradenia* Brandegee exsic. distrib.**Eumecanthus cofradianus** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia cofradiana* Brandegee Zoe 5:207.**Eumecanthus colimae** (Rose)*Euphorbia colimae* Rose Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb. 1:356.**Eumecanthus guadalajaranus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia guadalajarana* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 22:449.**Eumecanthus humayensis** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia humayensis* Brandegee Zoe 5:208.**Eumecanthus latericolor** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia latericolor* Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 4:377.**Eumecanthus mexicanus** (Kl. & Gke.)*Adenopetalum mexicanus* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 50.**Eumecanthus microappendiculatus** (Lotsy)*Euphorbia microappendiculatum* Lotsy Bot. Gaz. 20:349.**Eumecanthus monanthus** (Wr.)*Euphorbia monantha* Wright Pl. Cub. Griseb. 1866.**Eumecanthus multisetus** (Bth.)*Euphorbia multiseta* Benth. Pl. Hartw. 51.**Eumecanthus musciculus** (Fern.)*Euphorbia muscicola* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. 36:495.**Eumecanthus ocymoideus** (L.)*Euphorbia ocymoidea* Linn. Sp. Pl. 453.

Eumecanthus pedunculosus (A. Rich.)*Euphorbia pedunculosa* A. Rich. Hist. Cuba 11:198.**Eumecanthus physalifolius** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia physalifolia* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 19.**Eumecanthus pubescens** (Kl. & Gke.)*Adenopetalum pubescens* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 49.*Adenopetalum irasuense* Kl. & Gke. ibid. 50.**Eumecanthus segoviensis** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia segoviensis* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:58.**Eumecanthus sinaloensis** (Brandg.)*Euphorbia sinaloensis* Brandegee Zoe. 5:208.**Eumecanthus subpeltatus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia subpeltata* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 25:146.**Eumecanthus subreniforme** (Wats.)*Euphorbia subreniforme* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.**Eumecanthus subsinuatus** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia graminea subsinuata* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.**Eumecanthus tenerus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia tenera* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 18:150.**Eumecanthus triphyllus** Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 43.*Euphorbia triphylla* Willd. Herb. 9316.*Euphorbia scabrella* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:55.**Eumecanthus umbrosus** (Bertero)*Euphorbia umbrosa* Bertero Spr. Syst. 3:791.**Eumecanthus violaceus** (L.) (eenm.)*Euphorbia violacea* Griseb. German Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 33:480.**Eumecanthus xalapensis** (L.) (th.)*Euphorbia xalapensis* HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:48**Eumecanthus zierioides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia zierioides* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:58.**AKLEMA** Rafin. Fl. Tell. 4:114. 1836-1838.

Branches articulate; leaves aequilateral, ternate or verticillate; stipules glandular; inflorescence in axillary and terminal cymes, corymbs or panicles; bracteoles numerous, plumose; seeds ovoid-globose, shallowly open and regular pitted with no secondary pits.

Type species: *Euphorbia nudiflora* Jacq.

EUPHORBIA Linn. Sp. Pl. 453, in part. 1753.

ALECTOROCTONUM Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252. 1847.

PECCANA Rafin. Sylv. Tell. 114. 1838.

Aklema Gaumeri

Euphorbia Gaumeri Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:372.

The only known range of this species is Yucatan, at San Anselmo and Buena Vista Xbac, *Gaumer* 1039, 1073, 1443.

Aklema Mayana

Euphorbia Mayana Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:304.

Only known from Yucatan, at Izamal and Buena Vista Xbac *Gaumer* 302, 1039.

The other North American species are:

Aklema adinophylla (Donn-Sm.)

Euphorbia adinophylla Donn-Smith Bot. Gaz. 47:261.

Aklema apocynoides (Kl.)

Euphorbia apocynoides Klotzsch Seem. Bot. Herald 99.

Aklema colletioides (Bth.)

Euphorbia colletioides Benth. Sulph. Voy. 163.

Aklema comonduana

Euphorbia comonduana Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:229.

Aklema cotinifolia (L.)

Euphorbia cotinifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. 453.

Aklema elliptica (Kl. & Gke.)

Adenopetalum ellipticum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 50.

Euphorbia saccharata Boiss. Cent. Euph. 18.

Aklema Friderichthalii (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Friderichthalii Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:61.

Aklema ligustrina (Boiss.)

Euphorbia ligustrina Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.

Aklema Nelsonii

Euphorbia Nelsonii Millsp. Bot. Gaz. 26:268.

Aklema nudiflora (Jacq.) Rafin. Fl. Tell. 4:114.

Euphorbia nudiflora Jacq. Coll. 3:180.

Aklema oaxacana (R. & G.)

Euphorbia oaxacana Robn. & Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. 32:37.

Aklema ovata (Schlecht.)

Alectroctonum ovatum Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.

Euphorbia Schlechtendahlii Boiss. Cent. Euph. 18.

Aklema peganoides (Boiss.)

Euphorbia peganoides Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.

Aklema petiolare (Sims) Millsp. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:43. 1915.

Euphorbia petiolaris Sims. Bot. Mag. t. 883.

Aklema plicata (Wats.)*Euphorbia plicata* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.**Aklema Scotana** (Schlecht.)*Alectroctonium Scotanum* Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.*Euphorbia Scotana* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:60.**Aklema tricolor** (Greenm.)*Euphorbia tricolor* Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. 33:479.**Aklema Xanti** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia Xanti* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:62.*Euphorbia gymnoclada* Engelm. Proc. Am. Acad. 5:171, non Boiss.**Aklema yavalquahuitl** (Boiss.)*Alectroctonium yavalquahuil* Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.**Acalypha flagellata** sp. nov.

A dioecious shrub, 2-5 meters high, glabrous or nearly so, with terete, pithy branches, large leaves (7.5 x 12 cm.) and very long spikes (15-35 cm.).

Stipules leafy, narrowly ovate-lanceolate, serrate, apiculate, 1-2 cm. long; petioles 6-7 cm. long; blade palmately 5-veined, ovate, acuminate, thin, minutely wrinkle-pitted in drying, crenate-dentate, each tooth mucronate. Inflorescence in long, simple, lash-like, axillary spikes often in pairs on the male shrubs though generally single, rarely one monoecious spike appears, this always on the female shrub. Female flowers single, on a long, filamentous pedicel (8-12 mm.); pedicel bibracteate, pilose; calyx 4-parted the lobes linear-lanceolate, ciliate, acute; ovary hairy and stalked-tuberculate; stylar column glanduliferous, turbinate, the upper portion cut into three lobes from each of which issues a fascicle of six long, filiform, transparent stigmas. Male flowers densely fasciculate on slender, cylindrical spikes, very short pedicellate; sepals 4, scaphoid, minute, caducous; stamens 8, filaments ligulate, ciliate. Capsule 5 mm. diam. deeply tricoccous the cocci globular, strongly marked by the line of dehiscence, scurfy and stalked-glanduliferous-tuberculate beneath; seed red-brown, globose, apiculate, 1.2 mm. diameter, minutely papillate-carunculate, the surface minutely puncticulate.

Type station Buena Vista Xbac, Yucatan, *Gaumer*, September 1896, 1107 (Type in herb. Field Museum, cat. no. 438,224). Also gathered by Dr. Gaumer at Chichankanab 2178, 2179.

Acalypha simplicissima sp. nov.

An erect, simple, slender annual about 4.5 cm. high. Stem terete, crispidulous-hairy. Petioles filiform about the length of the thin, ovate,

acute leaves; leaves $3 \times 1.5-4 \times 2.5$ cm., glabrous, palmately 5-nerved at the rounded base, margin slightly crenate-dentate. Inflorescence axillary, the female flowers on long (3-6 cm.), pedunculate, wiry, 10-18-bracted, open spikes; the male on a short, rudimentary, capitulate spike separate in the same axils. Bracts of the female flowers 6-7 mm. ovate, narrowed to the sessile base, acute, the margin few-serrate, ciliate. Female flowers usually 3 to the bract, sessile; calyx 3-parted, lobes narrowly lanceolate; styles 6, fibrillate, about four times the length of the ovary. Male flowers 10 or more in a dense, pedunculate head; calyx of four linear lobes with transparent, chaff-like margins. Capsule strigose-hairy; seed ashen, smooth, ovoid-apiculate, 1.2×1 mm.

Yucatan, at Progreso in a shady coppice, *Gaumer* 1182 (Type in herb. Field Museum, cat. no. 438,255), and at Chichankanab, *Gaumer* 2225.

Croton Gaumeri sp. nov.

Dioecious, fruticose, open stellate-pubescent. Leaves thin, lanceolate-acuminate, $3-4.5 \times .75-1.50$ cm.; petioles one-third the length of the blade; male shrubs with leaf margins distantly glandulose, on some individuals these glands become long-stalked though by no means on all nor on all leaves on any one shrub. Leaves (male) papillate on both surfaces, the margin generally distantly glandulose and often stalked-glandular especially near the base, in young leaves both surfaces are openly stellate-pubescent; stipules triangular, seldom found at the older leaves; leaves on female shrubs scattered stellate-pubescent above, more closely and prominently so beneath. Inflorescence terminal, in long, slender spikes floriferous above, flowers pedicellate, bracts minute, the male spikes slightly pubescent the female decidedly so and with long, straight hairs mixed with the closely appressed stellate ones; male flowers: calyx stellate-hairy, 4-lobed, the lobes ovate, acute, rudimentary petals 4, lanceolate, stamens about 20, filaments glabrous; female flowers: pedicels half the length of the calyx, calyx stellate-pubescent, 5-lobed, lobes oblong-lanceolate, acute, margin glandular, rudimentary petals 5, alternate with the calyx lobes, narrowly ligulate and tipped with a globular gland, appearing like stamens, styles 3 divided to the base, digitately 4-lobed, lobes cylindrical, incurved at the tip. Ripe capsule about 5 mm. diam., smooth as if varnished and bearing a few isolated stellate hairs; seed scaraboid, smooth and shining greenish-brown, 3.5×2.8 mm., caruncle strongly reniform, thin, waxy.

Yucatán, vicinity of Izamal. Unnumbered specimens collected by Dr. *Gaumer* in 1894 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 187,265). Two sheets of twigs of male shrubs appear in the series of Dr. *Gaumer*'s

Izamal collection of 1888 deposited in Kew Herbarium; duplicates of these in herb. Field Museum bear its cat. nos. 181,499 and 181,500.

***Croton glandulosepalus* sp. nov.**

A tall, white-barked shrub with long, terminal spikes and thin, ovate-lanceolate leaves clustered toward the tips of the branchlets leaving the branches bare. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sparingly appressed-stellate, acute to acuminate, apiculate, 4-6 x 2-3 cm., 3-nerved at the base, both surfaces dotted with scattering, fine, slender, stellate hairs which nearly disappear when the leaves are fully mature; petioles slender, about one-third the length of the blade, puberulous; stipules aristate, about 5 mm. long. Inflorescence monoecious, terminal in elongate, rather openly flowered spikes with large, ovate bracts bearing a number of long-stalked, ciliate glands on the margin. Male flowers short-pedicellate enclosed by the scaphoidally enveloping bracts, calyx 4-lobed, woolly with stellate hairs, lobes ovate, petals 4, thin, ovate-scaphoid, glabrous or nearly so; stamens 10, filaments short (about the length of the anthers), glabrous, anthers large, innate. Female flowers: thick pedicelled and densely white-woolly below; calyx 4-lobed the lobes ovate-lanceolate, sarcous, exteriorly invested with a dense mass of red, stalked-globular glands and enclosing the pistil closely; petals small, flabelliform, margin stalk-glandular; ovary densely white-stellate woolly; styles 3, each 4-cleft to the base, the filamentous branches incurled at their tips. Capsule and seed unknown.

Yucatan, common on the open plain from Progreso to Merida, *Gaumer 1154* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,492). Also returned by Dr. Gaumer from Buena Vista Xbac, 1046 and from Chichankanab 2204.

***Croton malvavisciifolius* sp. nov.**

Shrub with terete, ferruginous branches, large bi-colorate, irregularly and doubly serrate-dentate leaves, and short monoecious terminal spikes. Stems rusty stellate-hairy the central ray of the stellae erect and acicular the base appressed to the bark; stipules ligulate; petioles somewhat less than one-third the length of the leaf blade. Leaves broadly ovate, 7-14 x 5-10 cm., acute to acuminate, palmately 7-nerved, dark-brown, papillate and scattered stellate-hairy above, light-green and densely felted with stellate hairs beneath, each leaf bearing 2 funnel-shaped, long, stalked glands at the petiole, base strongly cordate, apex acute, margin irregularly doubly-serrate, dentate with a stalked, funnel-shaped gland in the sinus of each of the larger dentations. Inflorescence monoecious, terminal, short, female below male above,

densely ferrugino-stellate pubescent. Female flower short-pedicellate, bicolorate (dark within light without) color and pubescence a counterpart of that of the leaves; calyx lobes 5, spatulate, deeply 3-5-dentate toward the apex; ovary ovate, rusty-hairy, styles 3 each bifid to the base, the branches long and cylindrical, with flattened, incoiled apices. Male flower bicolorate as in the female, pedicellate; calyx 5-lobed the lobes ovate, obtuse; petals 5, obovate-spatulate, thin, red-brown; stamens 6, filaments with a tuft of hairs at the base. Capsule densely stellate-pubescent, enclosed in the persistent calyx; seed flatly scaraboid, 3×2 mm., caruncle very thin, papyraceous.

Yucatan, at Yot Tzonot, *Gaumer 1319* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,278).

Tragia (Eutragia) yucatanensis sp. nov.

An erect, shrubby climber, 1 meter high. Stem terete, puberulent, branches virgate; stipules small, cordate-lanceolate, acute, closely appressed to the stem; petioles one-third to one-half the length of the leaf blade; leaves ovate-lanceolate, $3-6 \times 2-4$ cm., 5-nerved, somewhat cordate at the base, acuminate, dentate, scattered-hairy on both surfaces. Inflorescence in few flowered, slender, short, simple racemes one-half to three cm. long, inserted opposite the upper leaf petioles, the female solitary near the base of the raceme, the male few, terminal; bracts minute, sessile, lanceolate, acute, entire. Male flowers pedicelled; pedicel about equaling the width of the calyx, pilose, somewhat thickened below; calyx 3-parted, lobes ovate, acute, glabrous; stamens 3, filaments turgid-bulbous below; anthers ovate; rudimentary ovary wanting. Female flowers pedicelled; pedicel about one-half the width of the calyx; calyx segments 6, ovate, acute; ovary 3-celled, densely acicular-hairy; style turgid, trifurcate to the middle, the branches tightly recurved at the tips. Capsule densely invested with long, white, acicular hairs; seed globose, 2.3 mm. diameter, yellow, mottled in irregular anastomosing splotches and stippled with minute dots of red-brown.

Yucatan, in woodlands at Chichakanab, *Gaumer 2154* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,347); and at San Anselmo, 1931. This species and *Tragia nepetaefolia* are called *P o p o x* by the Mayas.

VEGETATION OF ALACRAN REEF

The Alacran Reef forms the northeasternmost danger on the Campeche Bank, in the Gulf of Mexico, 75 miles N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Sisal Fort on the Yucatan mainland. The position of Perez Cay, its most southern islet, is latitude $22^{\circ}33'36''$ N.; longitude $89^{\circ}41'45''$ W.

The general form of the reef is semilunar, convex to the NE., the straight western face trending NNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 14 miles, its greatest width being 8 miles. The weather, or NE. side, is composed of a compact mass of coral, dry in many places, over which, on all parts, the sea breaks with violence. The lee side, similar to all reefs of this character in these seas, is composed of detached coral heads, easily seen in the clear, deep water of the bank.

At the SE. extreme of the reef are three small, sandy cays rising not over 5 ft. high. These are known as Perez, Pajaros and Chica Cays. Pajaros and Chica lie $\frac{1}{4}$ mile apart 800 yds. from the SE. extremity of the reef, Perez lying about a mile westward from them. Between the eastward pair and Perez there is an excellent reef-harbor for small vessels; formerly 4 fathoms could be carried into this harbor but at the time of our visit it held, in a few places, but a precarious 2 fathoms.

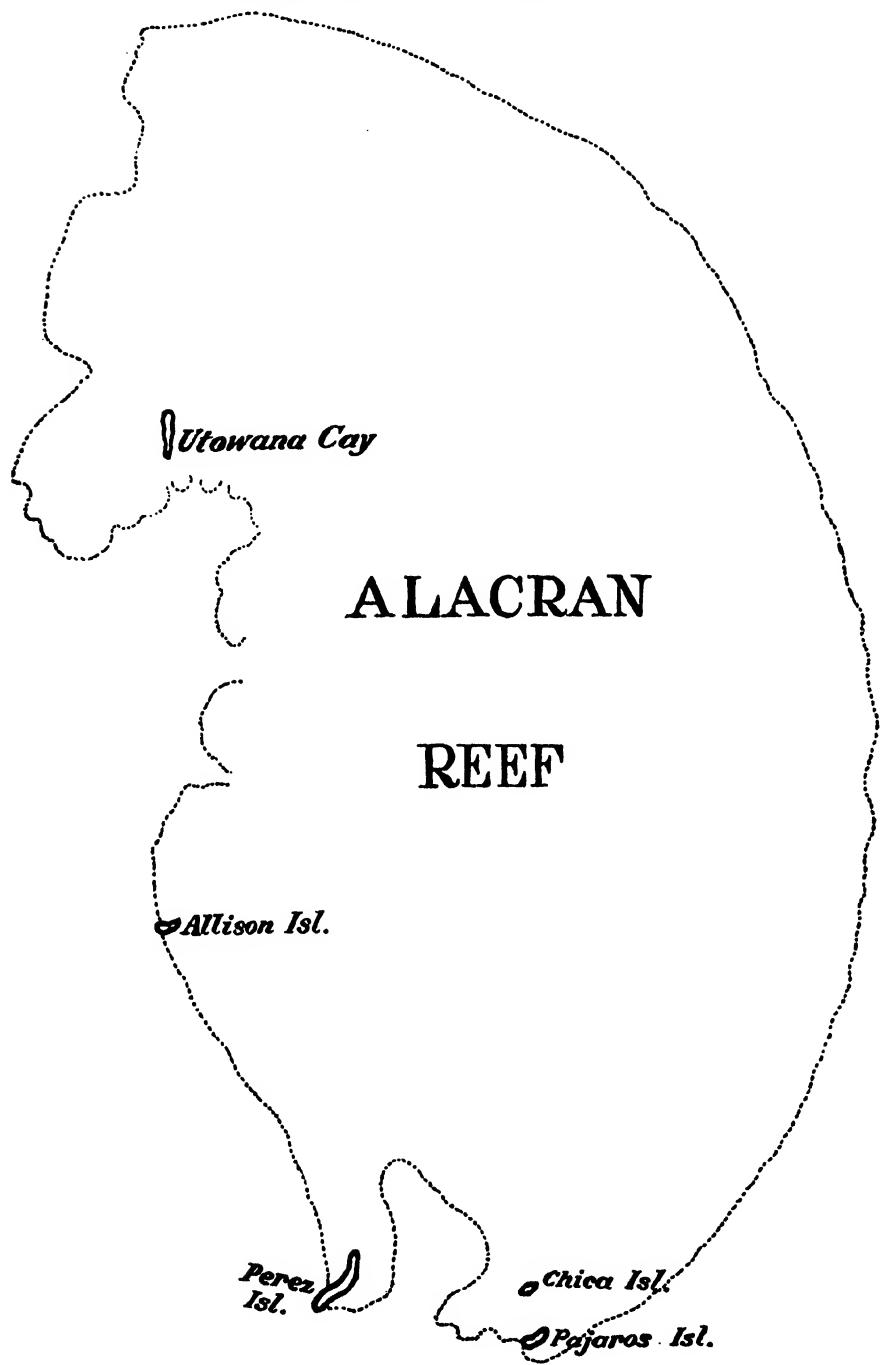
NW. by N., 3 miles from Perez, is a small cay, about 8 feet high, which we named Allison Island, and about the same distance southward of the NW. end of the reef is another islet, about 10 feet high, which we named Utowana Cay, though we were unable to land upon it on account of sea conditions at the time of our approach.

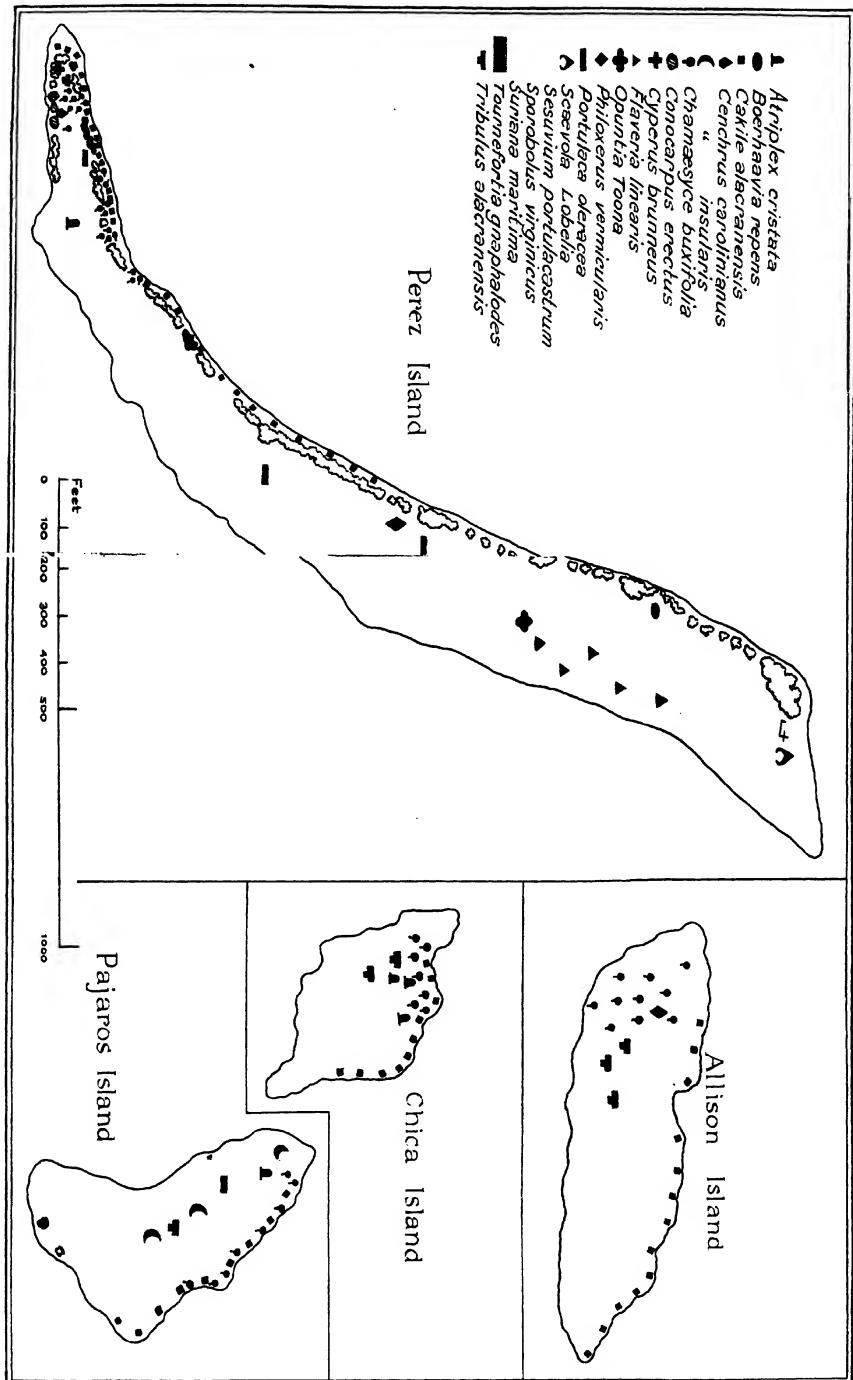
The Alacran Bank is everywhere so steep-to that there is no safe anchorage for larger vessels, not even on the lee side, the only clear landing place is on the inner side of Perez Cay at the mouth of the reef-harbor mentioned.

The approach to this shoal, when working to windward, requires more than ordinary attention as the soundings near it do not give sufficient warning and the islets are invisible if the sea be high. As the Yacht Utowana (which the owner and master Mr. Allison V. Armour allowed to approach the reef on the voyage of which I had the honor of being his guest) arrived in the neighborhood, the captain slowed the vessel down and sent a lookout to the cross trees. Though we proved to be but about two miles from Allison Island yet nothing could be seen of the reef until a cloud of frigate-birds* arose indicating its presence.

As the reef lies directly within the sweep of the Gulf Stream in the youth of its course we judged that it might receive aquavectent seeds

**Fregata aquila* (Linn.).





from the east coast of Yucatan, Cozumel Island, and the Caribbean mainland; and, on that account, desired to record its vegetation at this time (March, 1899).

At the time of the charting of this reef by the British Admiralty, in 1842, Pajaros and Chica were "bare sand spits devoid of vegetation;" Perez, the largest cay, and Allison Island, had upon them "grass* and samphire† only." This record we are bound to accept as a careful and comprehensive one for the reason that on account of the dangerous character of the reef it was essential that it should be accurately described, even to its vegetation. Accumulated observations from 1842 to 1896 added "brushwood" to the southern cays and "bushes" to Allison Island, though no traces of bushes were to be found on the latter at the time of our visit; this indicates one of two facts: either that they had been removed, even to their roots, by fishermen for firewood, or by natural erosion. The age of the stunted trees termed "brushwood," as I have recorded further on under *Suriana maritima*, proves that "brushwood" was not on Perez in 1842 at the time of the Admiralty survey.

In searching out the vegetation of the cays a most careful survey was made. Each cay was minutely examined by our party over every square foot of its surface, I am certain that no species escaped our attention. A detailed indication of each of the eighteen species found is given in conjunction with the map.

The discovery, on these islets, of three species new to science, with the proof that they have evolved within the known and definite period of 57 years, is a fact impressive as it is important.

PEREZ ISLAND, the largest cay, rises about 5 feet in height, its beach being more or less abrupt on the west and gradually sloping on the east or inner coast line. It is about 2550 feet in length and about 325 feet wide as its broadest point. Its surface is entirely coral sand except for a small cairn of weathered coral heads as indicated below.

I was informed that a few years previous to our visit a party of men was left on this cay, by the Mexican Government, with material for the purpose of constructing a beacon. Their supplies gave out and no more were sent to them. They were finally rescued by a fishing vessel and brought to the mainland in a dying condition. One died before the rescue and was buried at the north end of the cay. Several holes in the cay attested to the piteous attempts of these neglected men to secure

**Sporobolus virginicus*.

†*Sesuvium portulacastrum*.

drinkable water. From the largest of these holes at the northern third of the islet a mound of weathered coral heads was heaped during its excavation. This forms the only prominence on the surface of the cay and is the habitat of a growth of cactus (*Opuntia Toona*) the seed of which was doubtless dropped here by some resting bird. In like manner a seed dropped from an arm of the little wooden cross marking the grave's head accounts for the only plant of *Scaevola Lobelia*. The "wooden, pyramidal framework 30 feet high" erected by this party at the south end of the islet, mentioned in the U. S. Coast Pilot for 1896, had long since disappeared as kindling for fishermen's cuddy fires.

The main extent of the surface is densely clothed, about 8 in. deep, with a level carpet of *Sesuvium portulacastrum* broken in only three places by small patches of *Sporobolus virginicus* associated, in one instance, with *Portulaca oleracea*; in another with *Boerhaavia repens*; and in a third with *Flaveria linearis* which has scattered in among the *Sesuvium* as mentioned under the consideration of this species. The whole of the south end is clothed with a nearly pure growth of the *Sporobolus* in which a few plants of *Atriplex cristata* have found a rooting.

The whole west, or weather, bank is lined with a fringe of *Suriana* which exists without the admixture of any other species for the northern two-thirds of its length; to the southward a few shrubs of *Tournefortia* intermingle and still further south six clumps of *Conocarpus*. Between the *Suriana* fringe, on the top of the bank, and the wave line of the narrow strand at the southern third, a scattering growth of the new *Cakile*, intermixed further southward with *Chamaesyce buxifolia*, completes the flora of the west shore. The interspersed species of the toe of the stocking-shaped islet, where boobies* evidently alight during fishing, were *Cenchrus carolinianus*, *Portulaca oleracea* and one individual each of *Tribulus alacranensis* and *Cyperus brunneus*.

For some reason neither the booby nor the frigate-bird, prevalent on the other cays, nest on this islet. The reason is not apparent to me unless mayhap the presence of the complete fringe of shrubbery on the west shore may prove, in some way, inimical to them.

PAJAROS (Bird) CAY, the southeast islet of the shoal, is a low, pure sand microcosm, rounded to the center, with the eastern or weather shore line slightly banked and the western, or inner, beach sloping. It is about 650 x 325 feet in extent.

The distribution of plant species on its surface is in exact duplication of that on Perez; *Cakile* and *Chamaesyce* on the beach line of the weather shore and no plant life on the marge of the sloping strand.

* *Sula cyanops* (Sunderval).



THE GRAVE ON PEREZ ISLAND.



A BOOBY ON ITS NEST COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF THE STEMS OF *TRIBULUS ACULEATUS*.



NORTHWEST END OF CHICA ISLAND CARPETED WITH *SESUVIUM*. LOOKING TOWARD PAJAROS ON THE HORIZON.

Two shrubs only had secured a footing on this cay, one each of *Conocarpus* and *Tournefortia*. Scattered amongst the dense growth of *Sesuvium* was found a number of clumps of the new *Cerichrus*, forming its only habitat, and one clump each of the new *Tribulus*, *Portulaca oleracea* and *Atriplex cristata*. In the clear sand beyond the *Sesuvium* at its northernmost margin was another colony of the new *Cenchrus*.

CHICA (Little) ISLAND is another low, pure sand cay, fusiform in outline, 575×325 feet in extent.

On this islet the disposition of the *Sesuvium* and *Sporobolus* areas is reversed in comparison with the other two cays, while the scattering other species are interspersed with the *Sporobolus* colony instead of the *Sesuvium*. In this the clothing of the islet is quite similar to that of the foot of Perez and shows plainly that it forms a resting place for web-footed birds. Here the new *Tribulus*, *Atriplex cristata* and the *Chamaesyce* grow in profuse masses while the new *Cakile* maintains its characteristic habitat on the weather beach line.

ALLISON ISLAND, three miles from the other cays described, differs in several respects from the other three. First: it lies east and west—the others essentially north and south; second: its entire coast line is weather shore; i. e., abrupt and eroded above a narrow strand, except a small portion of its western extremity which is somewhat spit-like; third: it is considerably higher (about 8 ft.) and flat like a table-land. Its dimensions are about 1000×275 feet.

Notwithstanding the fact that this islet is comparatively large it nevertheless gives place to but six plant species. Its "grass" and "samphire" colonies are pure, as on the other islets. The largest bird colonies of all are on this cay, in fact it is almost wholly a nidulation ground. Boobies appropriate the grass colony and frigate-birds the *Sesuvium* tract. It is on this cay that *Tribulus alacranensis* evolved, its presence on the other cays being a matter of transplantation through its burs having adhered to the feet of the booby. The species exists in dense colonies amongst the *Sporobolus*, and it is of its ligneous stems and branches that the boobies build their nests. The only colony of *Philoxerus vermicularis* on the cays is here in the *Sporobolus*, as well as a widely scattering growth of the *Chamaesyce*. Again the new *Cakile* lines itself along the weather strand but only on the weathermost side.

UROWANA CAY, which we sighted but were unable to attain, is the northernmost islet of the group. Through the glass its surface appeared very like that of Allison Island. As it lies north and south much further within the bank of the reef than any of the other cays its vegeta-

tion should prove particularly interesting, we were deeply disappointed that the risk was too great to allow of the yacht being brought near enough to grant us a landing.

THE PLANT SPECIES

1. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) Linn. *Syst. ed. X*, 1058.

This is by far the prevalent species of the cays and here forms the most extensive and succulent masses I have ever seen. It clothes the easterly areas of all the islets with a dense carpet about eight inches thick. Only a few individuals were in flower at the time of our visit. As the stems of this plant are fragile; broken pieces long-lived; and as such pieces put forth strong and viril rootlets in water, I am inclined to place its dispersive character as bodily aquavectent. It is possible also that ripe fruits may be transported in like manner. Its characters are strongly against avevectence.

2. *Sporobolus virginicus* (L.) Kunth. *Rev. Gram.* 1:67.

The second species in extent on the cays. This grass appears to spread only where some influence has checked the growth of the *Sesuvium*, as for instance the tramping about of the birds or the digging of water-holes and the constructive efforts of the men who built the beacon structure on the south end of Perez. This is so pronounced a fact that a glance at the distinguishing colors on the maps shows by the yellow, for *Sporobolus*, the location of the three water-holes and the area of the beacon-site; while the yellow on the maps of the other cays demarks perfectly the booby nesting areas — always, for some reason westerly on the islets. Note, by the same token, that the booby sections are always where the land slopes gently to spit-like extremities.* The booby never nests near the weather, or abrupt, shore.

From its habitat it is evident that *Sporobolus* is aquavectent; it has however only been found, on the Yucatan mainland, in protected situations near lagoons, whence, if its Alacran source is the mainland, its spikes must first have been blown to the sea before its real transportation began.

3. *Suriana maritima* L. Sp. Pl. 284.

A fringe of low shrubs of this species lines the top of the "bank" of the western or weather shore of Perez Island. The growth is pure in the northern two-thirds of the fringe, the southern third has an inter-mixture of a few clumps of *Tournefortia* and, further south, of *Conocarpus*.

* In order that the fledglings may get to the water and back to the nest?



SOUTH END OF PEREZ ISLAND.

ing west at the beginning of the fringe of *Suriana* bushes. The line of demarcation between the *Sporopholus* of the foreground and the *Sesuvium* of the background is plainly evident at the first live bush.

In order to check up the record of the Admiralty survey I cut down the two apparently oldest shrubs and made cross sections of the trunks.* In so far as the annual rings may determine they proved to be 25 and 30 years old respectively. Should the rings prove a faulty record the error would be in favor of a shorter period of growth, it is therefore certain that the shrubs did not exist there at the time of the survey, the notes of which state: "Grass and samphire only." One shrub, judged to be not over four years old, grew on the southern shore of Chica.

At the period of ripened fruits the fruiting twigs of this species become quite brittle and, as the plant frequents the immediate sea shore, these twigs are often broken off by heavy winds and blown into the sea. That they float away and are later washed ashore on the crests of waves was apparent in the "wash line" on the weather side of Perez where I found a large quantity of fruiting twigs newly come ashore. This leaves no doubt of the species being bodily aquavectent.

4. *Cakile alacranensis* Millsp. *Field Mus. Bot.* 2:130.

This new species of the shoal differs from all others known in its short siliques bearing four channelled lines instead of 8 or more (angles in most species); in its upper joint being globose-apiculate and very turgid; in its infundibuliform lower joint which is but little more than a swelling of the pedicel, and in having its seeds dotted with brownish punctae. The leaves are yellowish-green, spatulate-lanceolate tapering to a partly clasping petiolar base, and entire or rarely slightly crenate or crenate-dentate at the apex.

This species grows upon the north strand of Allison Island; on the north weather strand of Chica and Pajaros; and on the southern half of the weather strand of Perez.† While the plants from both Perez and Pajaros are large fruit producers they have a sickly yellow appearance compared with the fresh, cool green of those of Chica. It is evident that the original habitat of this species is either Allison Island, or possibly unexplored Utowana Cay, as the distribution of the plants on the southern cays is quite apparently more recent.

It appears to me that this species is evolving for the purpose of more highly developed aquavectence. The upper, or floating joint, is certainly developing far more rapidly than the lower, or fixed, joint of the fruit: the upper at the expense of the lower.

Distributionally the upper joint of the fruit is aquavectent while the lower, being fixed upon the rhachis and on that account not adapted to

*These sections are mounted on the herbarium sheets of the species from this island in the Museum herbarium.

†The treatment of *Cakile* in *Field Mus. Bot.* 2:43 and 2:128-130 to the contrary notwithstanding.

dispersion, is evidently intended to perpetuate the species only in the habitat of the parent plant.

5. *Chamaesyce buxifolia* (Lam.) Small.

This common seaside Euphorbia is found, on the booby rest-strands only, on all the islets. It does not associate (except on Pajaros) with the aquavectent *Cakile* nor with other aquavectent species.

The seed coat of this species swells greatly and becomes mucilaginous when moist. This causes the seeds to adhere to the wet webs of swimming birds when resting along the shore. Thus the plants are widely distributed on the island strands of the Gulf of Mexico region.

6. *Tribulus alacranensis* Millsp. *Field Mus. Bot.* 2:54.

This new species differs from its probable parent, *T. maximus* of the mainland, in its long, heavy, tangled and jointed ligneous stems and branches; its mass growth; its larger flowers and smaller fruits; its 4-6-spined carpids; and in its leaves being densely woolly on both surfaces. The original habitat* of this species is apparently the *Sporobolus* colony of Allison Island, where the boobies construct their nests wholly of its stems and branches.

The dispersive character of the species is avevectent, through the sharp-spined fruits clinging to the webbed feet of swimming birds.

7. *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* R. Br. *Prod.* 496.

This common sea shore shrub of the Antillean region has found a place of growth amongst the *Suriana* shrubs at the southern extension of the fringe on Perez. One shrub only was just appearing on the south shore of Pajaros. The specimens appear to differ in no respect from those of the mainland.

As with *Suriana* the fruiting branch tips of this species break off during high winds and are often blown into the sea, whence they are drifted to new places of growth. The species is, again like *Suriana* bodily aquavectent in dispersive characters. It is very seldom, if ever, found on the shores of bays or on shores guarded by partly dry reefs.

8. *Conocarpus erectus* Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 147.

A few clumps of this shrub have established themselves amongst the *Suriana* bushes at the south end of the fringe on Perez Island, where the shore being free on the weather edge of the reef, there has accumulated quite a congregation of wave carried species.

Two of the largest trunks of this species showed, by the annual rings, a growth of 19 years.

*As Utowana Cay was not explored this statement is open to doubt.

From its association on these cays I judge that the fruits are aquavecent. Its growth in no wise gives the appearance of bird transportation.

9. *Flaveria linearis* Lag. Gen. et Sp. Nov. 33.

A few plants of this species were found near the coral cairn on Perez Island. A few more were found scattered in the Sesuvium carpet a short distance northwestward from the cairn. The species is fairly common on the coast of the mainland of Yucatan and on the island of Cozumel.

This dispersion of this species to the Alacran Reef must have been intestinally avevectent as the seeds have no coma and the position of the plants on Perez savors highly of resting birds.

10. *Portulaca oleracea* Linn. Sp. Pl. 445.

A few individuals of this species were found scattered amongst the Sesuvium of Perez and Pajaros cays. It had not yet become implanted on the other cays visited.

In my studies of the intimate dispersion of species upon sand islets* I have found this species only upon inhabited islands and then generally in areas that were at the time, or had been, more or less cultivated for some purpose. The position of the plants on Perez and Pajaros in no way indicate homovectence, though on Perez this might have been possible. The dispersive indications in regard to this species are not sufficiently plain to me at this time to permit a distinct statement.

11. *Cyperus brunneus* Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1:116.

One clump only of this species was found on the cays that on the southwest end of Perez Island just beyond the Sporobolus colony.

This species is quite a common element of the Antillean strand flora from the Bahamian Archipelago through to Vera Cruz, Mexico. It occurs in places all along the Yucatan coast and on the strands of the island of Mugeres.

The seeds are avevectent *per pedis et intestinis*.

12. *Atriplex cristata* H. & B. ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4:959.

A group of a few individuals of this species was found in the Sporobolus colony on the south end of Perez and quite a large cluster in the same association on Chica. On Pajaros a small group was found in association with the Sesuvium. The species has also been returned from the Yucatan main coast at Progreso and Silam.

I judge that the fruits are avevectent, being transported on the webbed feet of the booby, and that the clump in the Sesuvium of Pajaros came originally from the older implantation on Chica.

*"Flora of the Sand Keys of Florida," Field Museum of Natural History, Botany, Vol. 2, no. 5.

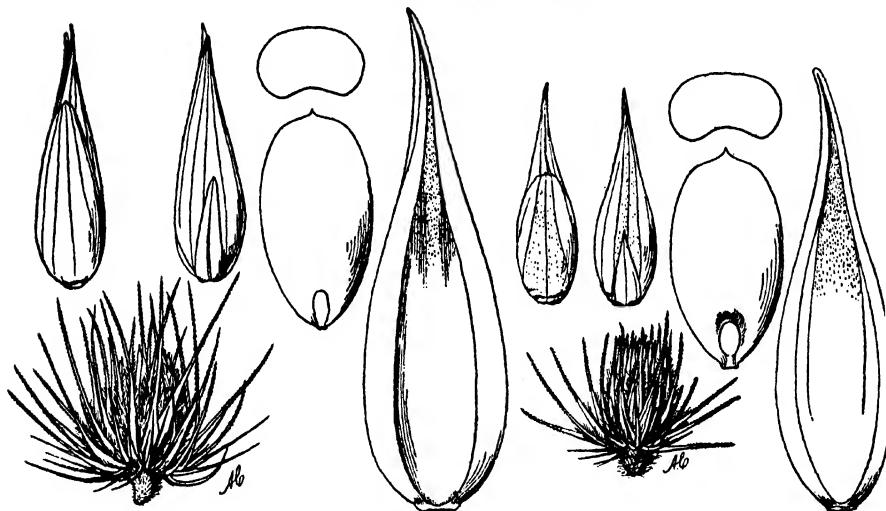
13. *Cenchrus carolinianus* Walt.

This species* was found only at one spot, that on the south shore of Perez Island near the clumps of *Conocarpus* at the edge of the *Sporobolus* colony at that point. The species has also been returned from Cozumel Island but not from the Yucatan mainland.

The species is avevectent through the spiny burs clinging to the webbed feet of the booby.

14. *Cenchrus insularis* Scribn. *Field Mus. Bot.* 2:26.

This new species is represented by a few plants† on Pajaros Island only. These were all in full ripe fruit. That this is the full representation of so strongly a differentiated species is open to doubt and will so



C. insularis.

C. echinatus

remain until opportunity is had to visit Utowana Cay, where it would seem more than probable that a fuller growth may be found.

The characters clearly differentiate this species from *C. carolinianus* as found on Perez Island; in many of its characters it is much nearer *C. echinatus* as found abundantly on cultivated lands near Izamal, eighty miles inland on the main, and on the rocky plain south of Progreso. I am strongly inclined to judge the latter species to be its parentage. The fruiting characters of the two species are here illustrated in conjunction. The species differ in the size of inflorescence; number and size of the involucres; character of the basal bristles (barbellate in

*Reported as *C. tribuloides* L. in *Field Mus. Bot.* 2:44.

†The specimen from Cozumel reported as this species under the description of the type proves to be *C. carolinianus* Walt.

C. echinatus, glabrous in *C. insularis*); and in the shape and size as well as the nervation of the first glume.

The plant is dispersionally avevectent, the burs attaching themselves by their sharp, barbed bristles to the webbed feet of swimming birds during their walks along the strand.

15. *Phloxeris vermicularis* (L.) R. Br.*

This species, common on the shores of the lagoon at Progreso and Silam on the Yucatan mainland, is found on the Alacrans only on a bare spot in the *Sesuvium* colony of Perez and Allison Islands.

From its position on the islands I am strongly inclined to judge its dispersive character to be avevectent through the agency of small migratory birds.

16. *Boerhaavia repens* Linn. Sp. Pl. 3.†

This species was found only on one of the bare spots in the *Sesuvium* carpet of Perez Island, where it nearly covered the small area in which it had become implanted. It occurs also on the borders of the lagoon at Progreso on the main but has not been gathered at any other part of the Yucatan region.

In regard to the Alacran Reef the dispersive character of this species is avevectent, the viscous-glandular fruits attach themselves to the feet and feathers of migratory birds.

17. *Opuntia Tuna* (L.) Mill. Dict. ed. VIII:3.

Two low, spreading clumps of this cactus were observed growing from the interstices in the cairn of old coral heads thrown up in the center of the north half of Perez Island. The plants were vigorous and had apparently well adapted themselves to their environment.

Their location plainly indicates that, in this instance, the dispersive character continues to be avevectent. That some migratory bird, resting from flight upon the cairn, deposited the seed between the topmost coral heads is evident.

18. *Scaevola Lobelia* Murr. Linn. Syst. ed. XIII:178.

One individual only of this seaside species was seen upon the islets of the reef. This was growing directly under the left arm of the little wooden cross erected at the head of the grave on the north end of Perez Island. I removed a portion of this plant for herbarium purposes: this may possibly affect its continuance.

The position in which the plant grew leaves no doubt as to the avevectent character of its dispersion.

**Lithophila vermiculata* Uline in Field. Mus. Bot. 2:39.

†Dr. Heimerl considers our Alacran plant to be nothing but a form transitional between the *B. viscosum* and *B. hirsuta* of Lagasca.

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

PUBLICATION 136.

A. R. I. P. S. F.

BOTANICAL SERIES.

VOL. II, No. 7.

PRÆNUNCIAE BAHAMENSES—II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FLORA OF THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

BY

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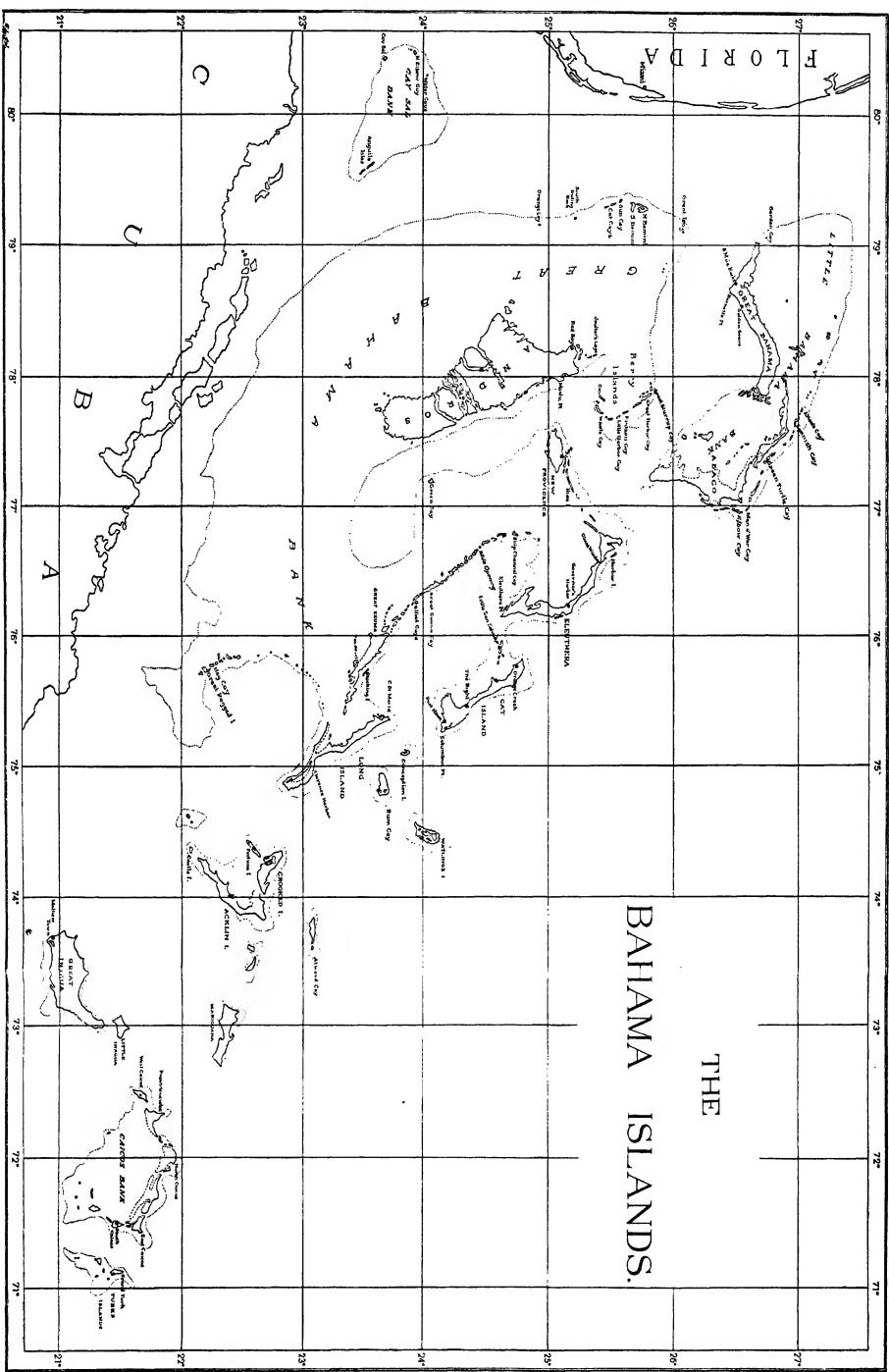


CHICAGO, U. S. A.

August, 1909.

Issued

THE
BAHAMA ISLANDS.



PRÆNUNCIAE BAHAMENSES — II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FLORA OF THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Since the issue of the first of these papers* the co-workers upon the Flora of the Bahamian Archipelago have continued their investigations as outlined in that publication and have extended the survey to embrace Andros, Eleuthera, Little San Salvador, Cat Island, Conception Island, Rum Cay, Watling's, Atwood's Cay (Samana), Long Island, Great Ragged Island, Crooked Island, Fortune Island, Turk's Islands and the Caicos and Cay Sal Groups.

The collections have been increased to some 12,000 sheets and embrace the field work of the following collectors in the localities indicated under each:

Brace — Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, in addition to the field work outlined on page 138, has been commissioned by the New York Botanical Garden and this Museum to make three further explorations. From these he has returned over 1,800 numbers as follows: Rum Cay (3919-3993); Fortune Island (3994-4179); Acklin's Island (4260-4471); Crooked Island (4533-4776); and Andros (4876-5377 and 6657-7139). In the Andros work he not only traversed the East side but also made his way around to the difficult swash region of the West coast, and penetrated the dividing channel across the southern third of the Island. Mr. Brace has also continued his search for interesting plants on New Providence (7141-7161 and 7905-7910). Our collections of his plants have been further enriched through securing his personal set of the series he collected in 1886 which formed the basis of Gardiner & Brace's *Plants of the Bahama Islands*.†

**Field Col. Mus. Bot.*, 2: 137-184. Feb. 17, 1906.

†*Gardiner & Brace per Dolley in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1889, 349-426.

Britton—Dr. N. L. Britton, see page 138.

Britton & Brace—Dr. N. L. Britton and Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, see page 139.

Britton & Millspaugh—Dr. N. L. Britton and the author, in addition to the field work outlined on pages 139–140, undertook, in 1907, a very exhaustive exploration of the Out Islands, embracing the following localities: Eleuthera, from the Glass Window to Harbor Island (5376–5404); Glass Window to Gregorytown (5405–5440); Governor's Harbor and vicinity (5441–5542); Rock Sound and vicinity (5543–5590); Miller's and Bannermantown and vicinities (5591–5613) and in the vicinity of the extreme southern point of the island (5614–5656). Little San Salvador (5657–5701). Cat Island, from Orange Creek around the extreme north end of the island, down the northeast shore to Cotton Point and across (5702–5791); the vicinity of The Bight and across the island and back (5792–5945); and Port Howe and vicinity (5946–5986). Conception Island (5987–6043). Watling's Island, Cockburntown vicinity (6044–6144); from Cockburntown across Little and Great Lakes to the Light on the east coast (6145–6169); Graham's Harbor south along the east coast to Columbus' Monument (6170–6188); Graham's Harbor around the north end of the island to Cockburntown (6189–6224). Long Island, vicinity of Clarencetown and across the island to the west shore, and on Thatch and Strachan's Cays (6225–6359); and the extreme north end of the island at Cape St. Maria (6360–6370). New Providence in the vicinity of Nassau (5354–5366).

Coker—Prof. William C. Coker, see page 140.

Cooper—Dr. William Cooper, see page 140.

Curtiss—Mr. A. H. Curtiss, see page 140.

Earle—Prof. F. S. Earle, see page 140.

E. G. Britton—Mrs. N. L. Britton, in addition to her field work noted on page 141, accompanied her husband and the author as far as Harbor Island and remained there, as a base, while working that island and the extreme north end of Eleuthera (6370–6527). Returning to New Providence she did further discriminating field work on that island (6529–6656) while awaiting the return of the Out Island Expedition.

Hitchcock—Prof. Albert S. Hitchcock, see page 141.

Through a later purchase of Prof. Hitchcock's "Florida Herbarium" this Museum secured 133 duplicate sheets of his Bahamian collections, these are in addition to his original collection which is still a loan to this Museum by the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Howe—Dr. M. A. Howe, in addition to his field work on the algae of the

Bahamas as indicated on page 141, accompanied Mr. Percy Wilson on the expedition to the southern islands (see Wilson) whence he returned a large amount of interesting and critical additional material.

Millspaugh — The author, see page 141.

Nash & Taylor — Dr. George V. Nash and Mr. Norman Taylor, see page 142.

Northrop — Mrs. Alice (Rich) Northrop, see page 142.

Rothrock — Prof. J. T. Rothrock made, in the interests of the University of Pennsylvania, an expedition to the British West Indies in his 51-ton Yawl "White Cap" during the winter of 1890-91. On this expedition he collected 4 days on New Providence; 2 on Cat Island; a part of one day on Watling's; 2 days on Crooked Island; 2 on Fortune Island, and a day on Great Inagua. His collecting was done independently from that of Prof. Hitchcock, who accompanied him. The first set was deposited in the herbarium of the University of Pennsylvania; the second, comprising 162 sheets, he has kindly placed in the herbarium of this Museum.

Wight — Mr. Alex. E. Wight, under the patronage of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., made a Bahamian collection of 281 numbers from December, 1904, to May, 1905. He collected on New Providence and Hog Island (1-226 and 271-274), and on Andros at Mangrove Cay, Fresh Creek, Calabash Bay, and Small Hope (227-270). The resulting plants were determined by the author and the initial set retained at this Museum (with the exception of about six numbers in the Orchidaceae which are in the herbarium of Prof. Oakes Ames). Duplicate sets have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden. [This paragraph should substitute that concerning Mr. Wight's collections on page 142.]

Wilson — Mr. Percy Wilson, of the New York Botanical Garden, on a commission from that institution and this Museum, and accompanied by Dr. Howe, made an exploration of the southeastern islands from November 22d to December 29th, 1907. His field was as follows: Cat Island, at The Bight (7163-7197) and the southwest end of the island (7198-7202). Watling's Island, at Cockburntown (7203-7225); Graham's Harbor (7226-7258); and the extreme southeast and southwest ends (7259-7336 and 7337-7359). Atwood's Cay (Samana) (7360-7424 and 7903-7904). Mariguana, at a point ten miles west of Abraham Bay (7425-7451); Abraham Bay and vicinity (7452-7540); five miles west of Southeast Point (7541-7557) and at Southeast Point (7558-7589). The Caicos Islands: on South Caicos (7590-

7693); Pine Cay (7694-7697); North Caicos at Kew and vicinity (7698-7748); Providenciales (7749-7752) and West Caicos (7753-7763); Little Inagua, at the western end (7764-7782). Castle Island (7783-7802). The Ragged Cays, at Great Ragged Island (7803-7869) and Hog Cay (7870-7882). The Exuma Chain, at Harvest Cay (7883-7898); and Rose Island (7899-7902). From May 13 to June 7, 1909, he explored the Cay Sal Bank, spending four days on Anguilla Islands (7932-8078) and one day each on Salt Cay (8079-8124), Water Cay (8132-8159), and Elbow Cay (8125-8131). On the trip out he spent one day at Riding Rocks (7912 7924), and one on Orange Cay (7925-7931), of the Bimini Group; and on his return to Nassau: six days collecting on New Providence (8168-8247, 8323-8343, 8370-8413, 8434-8436) and four on Hog Island (8248-8322, 8344-8369, 8414-8433). The collections are deposited in duplicate in the herbaria of The New York Botanical Garden and this Museum.

Islands Represented in these Collections.

Abaco — *Brace, Coker.*

Acklin's Island — *Brace.*

Allen's Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*

Andros — *Brace, Coker, Northrop, Wight.*

Anguilla Island — *Wilson.*

Atwood's Cay (Samana) — *Howe, Wilson.*

Big Golden Cay (Andros) — *Wight.*

Bimini, North — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*

Bimini, South — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*

Broad Rock Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*

Caicos, North — *Howe, Wilson.*

Caicos, South — *Howe, Wilson.*

Caicos, West — *Howe, Wilson.*

Castle Island — *Howe, Wilson.*

Cat Cay, North (Biminis) — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*

Cat Cay, South (Biminis) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*

Cat Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Hitchcock, Howe, Wilson, Rothrock.*

Cave Cay (Exuma Chain) *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Conception Island — *Britton & Millspaugh.*

Crab Cay (Watling's Isl) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*

Crooked Island — *Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.*

Delectable Cay (Acklin's) — *Brace.*

Eleuthera — *Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, E. G. Britton, Hitchcock, Rothrock*

Elbow Cay (Abaco) — *Brace, Coker.*

Elbow Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Wilson.*

Exuma — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Fortune Island (or Long Cay) — *Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.*

Frozen Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Galiot Cay, Great (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Galiot Cay, Little (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Garden Cay (Great Bahama) — *Brace.*

George's Island (Eleuthera) — *Coker.*

Goat Cay (Berry Is.) *Britton & Millspaugh.*

Goat Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*

Great Bahama Island — *Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Green Cay — *Coker.*

Green Turtle Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*

Guana, Great (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Gun Cay (Biminis) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Harbor Cay, Great (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Harbor Cay, Little (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Harbor Island — *E. G. Britton.*
Harvest Cay (Exuma Chain) *Howe, Wilson.*
High Point Cays (Andros) — *Brace.*
Hog Cay (Ragged Group) — *Howe, Wilson.*
Hog Island (New Providence) — *Brace, Britton, E. G. Britton, Britton & Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Northrop, Wight, Wilson.*
Inagua — *Hitchcock, Nash & Taylor, Rothrock.*
Inagua, Little — *Howe, Nash & Taylor, Wilson.*
Isaac, Great — *Brace.*
Joulter's Cays (Andros) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Lignum Vitae Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Little San Salvador — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Long Bay Cays (Andros) — *Brace.*
Long Cay, see Fortune Island.
Long Island — *Coker, Britton & Millspaugh.*
Mangrove Cay (Andros) — *Brace, Coker, Wight.*
Mangrove Cay, Little (Andros) — *Brace, Coker.*
Man o'War Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Mariguana — *Howe, Wilson.*
New Providence — *Brace, Britton, E. G. Britton, Britton & Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, Cooper, Curtiss, Earle, Hitchcock, Howe, Millspaugh, Northrop, Rothrock, Wight, Wilson.*
No Harbor Cay (Rose Island) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Orange Cay — *Wilson.*
Pigeon Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Pine Cay (Caicos) — *Howe, Wilson.*
Providenciales — *Howe, Wilson.*
Ragged Island, Great — *Howe, Wilson.*
Riding Rocks — *Wilson.*
Rose Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*
Rose Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe, Northrop, Wilson.*
Rum Cay — *Brace, Coker.*
Salt Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Wilson.*
Salt Cay (New Providence) — *Northrop.*
Samana, see Atwood's Cay.
San Salvador, Little — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Sheep Cay (Inagua) — *Nash & Taylor.*

Ship Channel Cay (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Silver Cay (New Providence) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*

Spanish Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*

Stocking Island (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Strahan's Cay (Long Isl.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Sturrup Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Thatch Cay (Long Isl.) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*

Turk Island, Grand — *Nash & Taylor.*

Water Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Coker, Wilson.*

Watling's Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, Hitchcock, Howe, Rothrock, Wilson.*

Whale Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

Wide Opening, Cay North of (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

The following, chronologically arranged, additional publications, based upon critical examination of the above collections, have appeared since the issue of *Prænuncia I* and may be noted in connection with the list on page 144:

“The Polyporaceæ of North America—IX.” W. A. Murrill in Bull. Torrey Club, 31: 604. *Sesia striata* (Sw.) Murr. (Jan. 9, 1905.)

“Additions to the Flora of Subtropical Florida.” John K. Small in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 3: 424, 437. *Linum Curtissii*, *Scutellaria longiflora*. (Jan. 27, 1905.)

“The Polyporaceæ of North America—XIII.” W. A. Murrill in Bull. Torrey Club, 32: 648, 651, 652. *Cariolus membranaceus* (Sw.) Pat., *C. pinisitus* (Fr.) Pat., *C. arenicolor* (B. & C.) Murr. (Jan. 22, 1906.)

“*Prænunciæ Bahamenses*—I.” C. F. Millspaugh in Pub. Field Mus. Bot. Ser., 2: 137–184. (Feb. 17, 1906.)

“Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands—III.” N. L. Britton in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 4: 137–143. (Mar. 19, 1906.)

“The Genus *Vernonia* in the Bahamas.” Henry A. Gleason in Bull. Torrey Club, 33: 183–188. (Apr. 7, 1906.)

“*Tectaria minima* sp. nov.” Lucien M. Underwood in Bull. Torrey Club, 33: 199–200. (Apr. 7, 1906.)

“Report on the Continuation of the Botanical Exploration of the Bahama Islands.” N. L. Britton in Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 8: 71–81. (Apr., 1907.)

“*Epidendrum cochleatum* L.” Geo. V. Nash in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 117. (May 7, 1907.)

“Agave Seen by Columbus found.” Popular account of the Britton & Millspaugh expedition of 1907. “Discovery,” 1: 30–32. (June, 1907.)

“Oxalidaceae.” John K. Small in N. Am. Flora, 25: 43. *Ionoxalis intermedia* (A. Rich.) Small. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

“Erythroxylaceae.” N. L. Britton in N. Am. Flora, 25: 61, 63, 65. *Erythroxylon rotundifolium* Lun., *E. areolatum* L., *E. reticulatum* Northrop, *E. obovatum* Macf. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

“Linaceae.” John K. Small in N. Am. Flora, 25: 72, 74, 75. *Caethartolinum Curtissii*, *C. corallicola*, *C. Bracei*, *C. lignosum*. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

“Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands—IV.” N. L. Britton in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 5: 311–318. (Oct. 26, 1907.)

“Phycological Studies—III.” Marshall A. Howe in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 503, 512. *Halimeda simulans*, *Avrainvillea sordida*. (Dec. 17, 1907.)

“Opuntionidae of North America.” N. L. Britton. Britton & Rose in Smithson. Misc. Coll., 50: 513–514. (Feb. 20, 1908.)

“New Species of Uredineae.” J. C. Arthur in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 587–588. *Prospodium bahamense* sp. nov. (Feb. 27, 1908.)

“Report on the Botanical Exploration of the Bahama and Caicos Islands.” M. A. Howe and Percy Wilson in Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 9: 41–50. (Mar. 1908.)

“Two Bahamian Species of *Evolvulus*.” Homer D. House in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 89–90. (Mar. 9, 1908.)

“Studies in North American Convolvulaceae.” Homer D. House in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 103. (Apr. 20, 1908.)

“The Genus *Ernodea* Swartz: A Study of Species and Races.” N. L. Britton in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 204–208. (Apr. 29, 1908.)

“The North American Species of the Genus *Ipomoea*.” Homer D. House in N. Y. Acad. Sci., 18: 216. *Ipomoea carolina*, *Ipomoea gracilis*. (May 11, 1908.)

“New West Indian Lejeuneae.” Alexander W. Evans in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 383. *Brachiolejeunea bahamensis*. (Aug. 26, 1908.)

“Studies in West Indian Plants—II.” N. L. Britton in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 564. *Harrisia Brookii*. (Jan. 2, 1909.)

“Phycological Studies—IV.” Marshall A. Howe in Bull. Torrey Club, 36: 84–99. *Neomeris mucosa*, *N. Cokerii*; *Acetabulum pusillum*, *A. polyphysooides*; *A. p. deltoideum*; *Halimeda lachrymosa*; *Udotea spinulosa*. (Mar. 4, 1909.)

OBSERVATIONS AND NEW SPECIES.

The genus *Dondia*, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

DONDIA Adans. Fam. 2:261. 1763.

Type species: *Chenopodium altissimum* L. Sp. Pl. 221. 1753.

Stamens as long or longer than the calyx; anthers exserted.

Leaves 3-5 cm. elongated-linear; sepals strongly hooded.

1. ***D. linearis***.

Leaves 4-7 mm. narrowly-oblong; sepals simply inflexed.

2. ***D. Wilsonii***.

Stamens shorter than the calyx; anthers included.

Leaves 1-3 cm. linear; sepals carinate-hooded.

3. ***D. carinata***.

Leaves 2-4 mm. oblong to ovate-spatulate;
sepals simply inflexed.

4. ***D. insularis***.

1. ***Dondia linearis* (Ell.) Heller** Cat. N. A. Pl. 69. 1900.

Salsola linearis Ell. Carol. 1:332. 1821.

Saline borders and maritime rocks. Andros, at Red Bays, *Northrop* 455. Eleuthera, Rock Sound vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5563:— North Carolina to South Florida and Texas; Cuba.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *D. fruticosa* (Forsk.) an Asiatic species.

2. ***Dondia Wilsonii* sp. nov.**

Annua? ramis ad rhizomam brevam divergentibus 1-3 dm. longis; foliis separatis inapproximatis anguste-oblongis 4-7 mm. longis 0.7-1 mm. crassis ad apicem rotundatis, breve petiolatis vel subsessilis; flores 1-2 in axillarum foliorum supremis, 1.5-2 mm. latis; sepalis ovatis, acutis, apice inflexis; stamina in longitudinem prope sepalias. filamentae antheram tres partes longior, cellulae antherarum ad apicem contiguae. Fructus ignotus.

Margins of salt pans. South Caicos Island, *Percy Wilson* 7616 Type.

3. ***Dondia carinata* sp. nov.**

Herba perennis; ramis ad basim lignosis, erectis, 1.5-2.5 dm longis; foliis approximatis, anguste-linearis, 1.3 cm. longis, 0.8-1 mm. crassis, apiculatis, ad basim attenuatis, amplexicaulibus; inflorescentia fere unica in axilas supremis foliorum bracteacearum depositis, 2-2.5 mm. latis; sepalis scaphoideis, obtusis, apice cucullatis, carinatis; stamina sepalias medio longo, cellulae antherarum plus minus didymae filamentae aequalia; semina nigerrima nitida, 1.4 x 1 mm.

Borders of savannas. South Bimini, margin of a mangrove swale, *Millspaugh* 2361. New Providence, near Nassau, *Northrop* 150 **Type**, 194. Inagua, near Blakeville, *Nash & Taylor* 1121.—Cuba, *C. Wright* 2030 in Herb New York Botanical Garden; on coast near the mouth of the Bueyraca, *Britton & Wilson* 54.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *D. linearis* (Ell.) Heller.

4. **Dondia insularis** Britton Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 4: 138. 1906.

In a satina. Grand Turk Island, *Nash & Taylor* 3873 **Type**.

This species has somewhat the habitual appearance of the South Florida *D. conferta* Small, which, however, has larger flowers and filaments longer than the sepals.

The genus *Portulaca*, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

PORTULACA L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753.

Type species: *Portulaca oleracea* L. *infra*.

Leaves flat.

1. **P. oleracea**.

Leaves subterete.

Flowers yellow; seeds brown.

2. **P. phaeosperma**.

Flowers purple; seeds black.

3. **P. gagatosperma**.

1. **Portulaca oleracea** L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753.

Cultivated soil, waste places, and maritime rocks. Gun Cay, *Millspaugh* 2320. Andros, Cormorant Cay, *Northrop* 658; Road to Morgan's Bluff, *Brace* 6675. Eleuthera, Savanna Sound, *Hitchcock*; Governor's Harbor vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5457, *Hitchcock*. Fortune Island, *Brace* 4148. Crooked Island, Marine View Hill, *Brace* 4773. Inagua, *Hitchcock*. Far more common than the actual collections indicate:—All temperate and tropic regions.

2. **Portulaca phaeosperma** Urban, Symb. Ant. 4:233. 1905.

Dry, rocky, and cultivated soil. Great Bahama, West end, *Brace* 3529. Great Sturrup Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2258. Andros, Conch Sound, *Northrop* 580; Fresh Creek, *Wight* 260; Mangrove Cay, *Brace* 4871, 4920; Pure Gold, *Brace* 5047. New Providence, Farningdon Road, *Britton & Brace* 196. Eleuthera, Savanna Sound, *Hitchcock*; Governor's Harbor, *Hitchcock*. Great Galion Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2858. Watling's Island, *Hitchcock*. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6256. Fortune Island, *Hitchcock*. Acklin's Island, Jumbie Hole, *Brace* 4452. Mariguana, Southeast Point, *Wilson* 7566. Doubtless throughout the Archipelago:—South Florida; Cuba to St. Croix; Jamaica.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *P. halimoides*, and by Profs. Hitchcock and Coker to *P. pilosa*.

3. **Portulaca gagatosperma** sp. nov.

Annua suffruticosa diffusa; ramis numerosis nodibus lanato-pilosus; foliis alternis brevis 6–10 mm. longis 1.5–2 mm. latis subcylindricis acuminatis breve petiolatis; inflorescentia terminalia flores ad basim lanatis pedicelis longis, lobae calycis late ovatis apiculatis non carinatis, petala purpureis emarginatis, stylis elongatis longitudae tertia 3–4-partitis; capsula 4 mm. lata infra media circuncisis, semina 0.6 mm. diam. nigerissima rugaestellulatae conjunctae in centro non mainillatae.

In waste soil and the mud of pond borders. Great Bahama, at Eight Mile Rocks, *Britton & Millspaugh 2411*. New Providence, *Brace 368* (Anno 1880); Lake Cunningham, *Britton & Brace 637*, Inagua, *Nash & Taylor 1064 Type*; *Hitchcock*. Grand Turk Island, *Nash & Taylor 3791*.—Endemic.

Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to *P. pilosa*.

Cassia tora Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The only specimen of this species that I have seen from our region is the one collected by Prof. *Hitchcock* at Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera.

This was referred by him to *C. obtusifolia*.

Cassia bicapsularis Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The first return of this species from the Bahamas is Mr. *Wilson's 7739* collected in the vicinity of Kew, North Caicos.

Kallstroemia maxima (Linn.) W. & A. Prodr., 145. 1834.

Rarely seen in the Bahamas. Our only specimens are: *Britton & Brace 784* from waste places at Nassau, New Providence; *Rothrock*, and *Hitchcock* from Fortune Island.

§ EUPHORBIEAE.

As concerns this area the *Euphorbiceae* may be considered as follows:

Male and female flowers together in an involucre.

Involucre calceiform, glands internal. 1. **Pedilanthus**.

Involucre campanuliform, glands external.

Glands with petaloid appendages.

Leaves inaequilateral, oblique at the base.

2. **Chamaesyce**.

Glands without petaloid appendages.

Herbs or suffrutices, leafy throughout.

Leaves alternate below, opposite above,

inflorescence solitary or cymose. 3. **Poinsettia**.

- Leaves scattered or whorled,
inflorescence umbelliform. 4. *Tithymalus.*
- Trees, leafy only at tips of branches. 5. *Euphorbiodendron.*
- Shrubs or trees, without true leaves.
- Stems woody, articulate. 6. *Arthrothamnus.*
- Stems fleshy, ribbed, or tuberculate,
often with spines or thorns. 7. *Euphorbia.*

1. **PEDILANTHUS** Poit. Ann. Mus. Par., 19:390. 1812.

Type species: *Euphorbia tithymaloides* Linn. Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

1. **Pedilanthus tithymaloides** (Linn.) Poit. Ann. Mus. Par., 19:390. 1812.

Euphorbia tithymaloides Linn. Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

About dwellings and escaped to coppices. Andros and Cat Islands southward to Grand Turk Island:—South Florida, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Old World Tropics and Sub Tropics.

2. **CHAMAEZYCE** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl., 2:260. 1821.

Type species: *Euphorbia peplis* Linn. Sp. Pl., 652. 1753.

Suffrutices, leaves thick, mostly entire.

Leaves ovate.

Inflorescence terminal, clustered.

Plants glabrous.

Plants densely hairy.

Inflorescence axillary, solitary.

Leaves glabrous

entire, stipules deltoid acicular-bristled.

3. *Wilsonii.*

stipules aristate, not bristled.

4. *lecheoides.*

dentate, at least at the apex.

5. *exumensis.*

Leaves canescent, entire.

6. *Bracei.*

Leaves linear-oblong, glabrous.

7. *vaginulata.*

Herbaceous, leaves thin, mostly serrate.

Leaves glabrous.

Inflorescence clustered.

Leaves oblong, acute, sharply serrate.

8. *hypericifolia.*

broadly falcate, seeds red.

9. *brasiliensis.*

narrowly falcate, seeds black.

Inflorescence solitary.

Leaves ovate, blunt, dentate, or entire.

10. *Blodgettii.*

Capsules glabrous.

11. *prostrata.*

Capsules hairy on the angles.

Leaves hairy.

Inflorescence clustered.

Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, acute.

12. *hirta.*

Leaves ovate, crenate-dentate, obtuse. 13. **Berteriana.**

Inflorescence solitary.

Leaves orbicular or rotund, entire or apically dentate.

14. **Brittonii.**

1. **Chamaesyce buxifolia** (Lam.) Small, Fl. S. E. U. S., 712. 1903.

Euphorbia buxifolia Lam. Encyc., 2:421. 1786.

Maritime sands throughout the Archipelago:—Coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

2. **Chamaesyce cayensis** (Millsp.). comb. nov.

Euphorbia cayensis Millsp. Torrya, 4:172. 1904.

Coastal whitelands of Joulters Cays and the Berry Islands:—Endemic.

3. **Chamaesyce Wilsonii** sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo-cinerea diffuso-prostratis multo-remosissimis, ramis tenuissimis divaricatis, foliis carnosis ovatis basi oblique auriculocordatis apice obtusis margine integris, stipulis deltoideis blepharociliatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminalibusque solitariis cylindro-campanulatis brevissime pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense crispulo-pilosis lobis aristatis glandulis 4 orbiculatis convexis appendices rudimentariis glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, stylis brevibus stigmata bilobis, capsulae ovatis coccis laeve carinatis, seminibus triangularibus albis angulis acutis faciem laevis.

Plants rosulate prostrate 14–20 cm. in diameter; leaves 2–4 mm. long, 1.5–2.5 mm. broad, seeds 1 mm. x 7 mm.

Whitelands of Castle Island, *Wilson* 7795, type in herb. Field Museum, sheet no. 221,916:—Endemic.

4. **Chamaesyce lecheoides** (Millsp.). comb. nov.

Euphorbia lecheoides Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2:163. 1906.

Scrublands of Inagua and Grand Turk Island:—Endemic.

5. **Chamaesyce exumensis** sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo- aut virido-cinerea, caulis multo-ramosissimis erectis vel declinato-prostratis denudatis ramisque strictis ad articulos brevissimos nodosis, ramis secundariis subtenuis divaricatis, foliis crassis ovatis petiolatis ad basim obliquo-cordatis ad apicem obtusis vel acutis margine integris saepe remote-dentatis praesertim ad apicem discerni potest, stipulis aristatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminalibusque solitariis turbinatis brevi pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense barbatis lobis triangularibus ad apicem setaceis glandulis 4 ovatis planis appendice alba integra glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, staminibus 5 filamentae ad basim cristato-barbatis stylis brevibus profunde bifidis, capsulae ovatae coccis acute-carinatis, seminibus triangularibus roseo-cinereis farinosis angulis prominens fere rotundis faciem transverse et leve anastomoso-rugosis.

Plants 30 cm. to 1.5 m. tall; leaves 3-10 mm. long, 2-6 mm. broad; seeds 1.1 mm. long, .8 mm. broad. The plants have much the general appearance of *C. cayensis* though the likeness entirely disappears on intimate examination.

Coastal sands and whitelands and sand filled pockets in rocks. Great Exuma, on Stocking Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 3071 **type** in herb. Field Museum sheet No. 174,208. Eleuthera, at the southernmost end, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5620. Little San Salvador, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5666. Cat Island, the Bight vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5804. Ship Channel Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2747. Cay north of Wide Opening, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2777, 2779. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5987, 5996. Watling's Island, Cockburntown vicinity and at Graham's Harbor, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6143, 7239. Rum Cay, at Port Nelson, *Coker* 452; *Brace* 3927. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6323. Great Ragged Island, *Wilson* 7807. Crooked Island, Landrail Point, *Brace* 4588. Fortune Island, on the south side, *Brace* 4179:—Endemic.

Referred to by Prof. Coker as *Euphorbia cayensis* Millsp.

In *Praenuncia* I, I remarked upon this plant under *Euphorbia flexuosa* Kth. Since then I have had an opportunity of examining the type of Kunth's species and found, as I apprehended, that our species is plainly distinct from his, which, in reality, is a true *Chamaesyce buxifolia*.

6. ***Chamaesyce Bracei* (Millsp.) comb. nov.**

Euphorbia Bracei Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2:159. 1906.

Whitelands of Abaco and Man-o-War Cay:—Endemic.

7. ***Chamaesyce vaginulata* (Griseb.) comb. nov.**

Euphorbia vaginulata Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. I., 52. 1859.

Rocky whitelands. Inagua, Little Inagua and Grand Turk Island:—Endemic.

8. ***Chamaesyce hypericifolia* (Linn.) comb. nov.**

Euphorbia hypericifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. 454. 1753.

In open and grassy situations in good soils throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda, the southern United States, West Indies, Mexico to South America. Old World tropics.

9. ***Chamaesyce brasiliensis* (Lam.) Small, Fl. S. E. U. S., 712. 1903.**

Euphorbia brasiliensis Lam. Dict., 2:423. 1790.

Open places and grassy coverts of New Providence and Eleuthera:—South Florida to Arizona and southward to Brazil; the West Indies.

The most apparent characters separating this species from its near

congeners are: its tenuous branchlets, short-ciliate stipules, and its black seeds with but two ridges transversing the dorsal facets.

10. **Chamaesyce Blodgettii** (Engelm.). Small, *ibid.*

Euphorbia Blodgettii Engelm. Hitchc. in *Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard.*, 4:126. 1893.

On rocks, sands, whitelands, and in pot holes throughout the archipelago from the southern coast of Great Bahama southward:—South Florida, Jamaica, and the Caymans.

11. **Chamaesyce prostrata** (Ait.) Small, *ibid.* 713.

Euphorbia prostrata Ait, *Hort. Kew.*, 2:139. 1789.

Grassy places on New Providence and Grand Turk Island:—Bermuda; North Carolina to Missouri and southward to Brazil and Peru; the West Indies.

12. **Chamaesyce hirta** (Linn.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia hirta Linn. *Sp. Pl.*, 454 ante. 1753

Euphorbia pilulifera Linn. *Sp. Pl.*, 454 post. 1753.

Both the erect and the prostrate form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* var. *procumbens* Boiss.) are frequent in cultivated grounds and along paths from Andros and New Providence to Inagua:—Bermuda; South Florida; the West Indies and Mexico; American and Old World tropics.

The species exists in three forms: the ascending or erect form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* and *hirta* Linn., *E. globulifera* Kunth., *E. capitata* Lam.); the same but with purple-tinged or maculate leaves (*E. pilulifera discolor* Engelm.); and the decumbent or prostrate form (*E. pilulifera procumbens* Boiss., *E. procumbens* D. C., *E. ophthalmica* Pers., *E. oblitterata* Jacq., *E. gemella* Lag.). I cannot concede even varietal rank to these forms, especially as plants exist in this herbarium having *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera procumbens* springing from the same rootstock; and others with *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera discolor* on the same stem. All plants in our region having multicellular amber-colored hairs and ovate, acute, sharply serrate leaves, are the species.

13. **Chamaesyce Berteriana** (Balb.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Berteriana Balbis, in *Spr. Syst.*, 3:794. 1826.

Redlands of Exuma, Long Island, Atwood's Cay, Mariguana and Castle Island:—Hayti and Porto Rico southward to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

14. **Chamaesyce Brittonii** (Millsp.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Brittonii Millsp. *Field Mus. Bot.*, 2:159. 1906.

Whitelands of New Providence near Nassau:—Endemic.

3. **POINSETTIA** R. Grah., Edinb. N. Phil. Jour., 20:412. 1836.

Type species: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch in Otto & Dietr. Allg. Gartenz. 2:27. 1834.

1. **Poinsettia heterophylla** (Linn.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104. 1860.

Euphorbia heterophylla Linn. Sp. Pl., 649. 1753.

Grassy places in good soil, throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda; Illinois to Montana southward to Florida, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America tropics.

From thorough field examination in a large number of localities I am convinced that the supposed *E. havanensis* Willd. of South Florida and the Bahamas is nothing more than a form of the above species. Not only is this form very frequently found intermixed with the species but the two occur often upon the same plant. There are in this herbarium several sheets that show two forms of this species growing upon the same stem. Of these the Bahamian instances are as follows:

{ *Poinsettia havanensis* (Willd.) *Euphorbia havanensis* Willd. Boiss.,
 and D. C. Prodr., 15:73. 1862.
 { *Poinsettia graminifolia* (Mx.) *Euphorbia graminifolia* Mx. Fl. Bor.
 Am., 2:210. 1803.

Collected at the southeast end of Watling's Island by Mr. Percy Wilson 7317 together with the next:

{ *Poinsettia havanensis* (Willd.)
 and
 { *Poinsettia cyathophora* Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104. 1859.

Collected by Mr. Wilson with the last and under the same field number; and from Abaco and Great Bahama by Mr. Brace 1503, 3499.

{ *Poinsettia heterophylla* (Linn.) Kl. & Gke.
 and
 { *Poinsettia pruinifolia* Kl. & Gke. ibid.

Collected on New Providence at Nassau by Mr. Curtiss, 73.

{ *Poinsettia heterophylla* (Linn.) Kl. & Gke.
 and
 { *Poinsettia havanensis* (Willd.).

Collected on Eleuthera near Governor's Harbor by Britton & Millsbaugh 5536; this colony also showed a large number of pure *heterophylla* and of pure *havanensis*.

4. **TITHYMALUS** Adans. Fam., 2:355. 1763.

Type species: *Euphorbia Peplus* L. Sp. Pl., 456. 1753.

1. **Tithymalus trichotomus** (Kth.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.

Euphorbia trichotoma (Kth.) in H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Spec., 2:60. 1817.

Coastal sands on Allen's Cay, Great Bahama and Andros:—South Florida; Cuba, and the Cayman Islands.

5. **EUPHORBIODENDRON** gen. nov.

Arbores, arbusculæ vel frutices latex ex vulneribus profunderunt. Ramis crassiusculis inferne denudatis cicatricosis superne ad ramis terminalibus foliosis. Folia sparsa, integra saepe ampla. Cymæ corymbosæ 1–pleurocephalæ ex axillis supremis vel subterminalibus. Involucrum inajuscum; glandulis quinis; styli inferne plus minus longe coaliti, longiusculi bifidi, apice rarius incrassati. Semina laevia semper ecarunculata. § *Laurifoliae* Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:105.

1. **Euphorbiodendron gymnonotum** (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia gymnonota Urban, Symb. Antill., 4:396. 1908.

Coppices. Watling's Island, and Fortune Island to Inagua:—Endemic.

Referred to in Praenuncia—I as *Euphorbia punicea*; also by Grisebach, Hitchcock, and Coker.

The other species in this genus are:

EUPHORBIODENDRON PUNICEUM (Sw.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia punicea Sw., Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ., 76. 1788.

Poinsettia punicea Kl. & Gke., Tricocc. 102. 1860.

Habitat:—Jamaica.

EUPHORBIODENDRON HELENAE (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Helenae Urban, Symb. Antill., 4:393. 1908.

Euphorbia punica Griseb., Fl. Br. W. I., 53. 1862.

Habitat:—Cuba.

EUPHORBIODENDRON TROYANUM (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia troyana Urban loc. cit., 394.

Habitat:—Jamaica.

EUPHORBIODENDRON FULVUM (Stapf) comb. nov.

Euphorbia fulva Stapf, Bul. Kew., 294. 1907.

Euphorbia elastica Alt. & Rose, Bul. Inst. Med. Nac. Mex., 1:1905
non Junelle.

Habitat:—Mexico.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CALYCULATUM (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia calyculata Kunth in H. B. K. nov. Gen. et Sp., 2:59. 1817.

Tithymalus calyculatus Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.

Habitat:—Mexico.

EUPHORBIODENDRON LATAZI (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Latazi Kunth, loc. cit., 58.

Habitat:—New Grenada.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CESTRIFOLIUM (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia cestrifolia Kth. loc. cit., 59.

Habitat:—Peru.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CUBENSIS (Boiss.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia cubensis Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:1265. 1864.

Habitat:—Cuba.

EUPHORBIODENDRON DUSSII (Kr. et Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Dussii Kr. & Urban, in Duss. Fl. Ant. Franc., 44. 1897.

Habitat:—Martinique.

EUPHORBIODENDRON GUDOTI (Boiss.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Gudoti Boiss., loc. cit., 106. 1862.

Habitat:—New Grenada.

EUPHORBIODENDRON LAURIFOLIUM (Juss.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia laurifolia Juss. in Lam. Dict., 2:418. 1790.

Habitat:—Peru.

EUPHORBIODENDRON SINCLAIRIANUM (Bth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Sinclairiana Benth. in Bot. Voy. Sulph., 163. 1844.

Habitat:—Panama region.

6. ARTHROTHAMNUS Kl. & Gke. Monatsb. Akad. Berl., 251. 1859.

Type species: *Euphorbia tirucalli* L. Sp. Pl., 452. 1753.

1. *Arthrothamnus cassythoides* (Boiss.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia cassythoides Boiss. Cent. Euph., 20. 1860.

Sandy soil. Andros:—Cuba.

7. EUPHORBIA Linn. Sp. Pl., 450. 1753.

Type species: *Euphorbia antiquorum* Linn. Sp. Pl., 450. 1753.

1. *Euphorbia lactea* Haw. Pl. Succ., 127. 1812.

Widely escaped from cultivation and in many places forming dense thickets. New Providence, Cat Island, Watling's, Long Island and Inagua:—West Indies and Mexico. Naturalized from India and the Maluccas.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop and Prof. Hitchcock to *Euphorbia antiquorum*.

Croton Cascarilla.

On account of the doubt that has surrounded this species, as well as the interest in Cascarilla bark economically, it has been the object of special investigation by all of our collectors. No plant agreeing with the plate of Catesby has been found. Wherever we have seen the bark gathered for the market, or for native use, it has been called Sweetwood bark and was taken from the stems and branches of *Croton eluteria* (L.) Sw. (*Clutia eluteria* Linn.). Linnaeus himself says, in his *Flora*

Zeylanica, that Sweet bark and Cascarilla are the same; and in his *Materia Medica* that Cascarilla bark is the *Ricinoides elaeagni folio* of Catesby. Catesby says, in the place referred to by Linnaeus (*Carolina* 2:46), "*An Ricinoides Aeleagni folio.* The Ilathera bark. These shrubs grow plentifully on most of the Bahama Islands; seldom above ten Feet high, and rarely so big as a Man's Leg" etc. On page xxxviii he refers to the natives collecting Ilathera bark as a means of support, and to the fact that Cascarilla bark is another common name just as frequently used among the natives.

The remarks of Catesby, his description, and the references of Linnaeus all indicate plainly that he depicts in his plate 46 the plant from which the common product is gathered. This must bear the name *Croton eluteria* (Linn.) Sw. As to the drawing, that has proved so misleading to all authors since its appearance on account of the narrow leaves and long petioles depicted, one need only examine his plates 40 (*Rhus Metopium*) and 42 (*Jacaranda caerulea*) of vol. i, to be assured of his inaccuracy in the matter of proportions.

There remain not the least doubt but that Linnaeus' *Clutia Cascarilla* is synonymous with his *Clutia Eluteria*, and that his *Croton Cascarilla* of the second edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and Bennett's *Croton Cascarilla* of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, 4:30, 1860, (of which I have had the opportunity to examine the type) are synonymous with the *Croton linearis* of Jacquin.

The synonymy of the two species is as follows:

***Croton eluteria* (L.) Sw. Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ., 100. 1788.**

Clutia eluteria Linn. Sp. Pl., 1042 (ante). 1753.

Clutia Cascarilla Linn. Sp. Pl., 1042 (post). 1753.*

Croton Cascarilla Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860, as to references.

Once common in the Bahamas but becoming quite scarce.

***Croton linearis* Jacq. Pl. Carib., 32. 1760.**

Croton cascarilla Linn. Sp. Pl., ed. 2:1424. 1763. Excluding reference to Catesby.

Croton cascarilla Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860 as to his specimen and the description.

Croton Fergusonii Small, Fl. Southeastern U.S., 695. 1908.

Croton cascarilla var. *lincaris* Willd. Sp. Pl., 4: 532. 1805.

A very common coastal species showing a multitude of races in the Bahamas, the extremes of leaf form being:

*Linnaeus draws his description of this species from Catesby's plate 46. vol. ii, and errs in his statement "Habitat in Carolina." Catesby says "Bahama."

Leaves linear 4.5 cm. x 1.5 mm. Eleuthera, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5551.

Leaves linear-oblong 5.5 cm. x 0.8 cm. Watling's Island, *idem* 6164.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate 3.5 cm. x 1 cm. } On same plant but
Leaves elliptic-oblong 4 cm. x 1.5 cm. } different branches.
Leaves obovate 2.2 cm. x 1.3 cm. } Watling's, *idem* 6177.

Croton bahamensis sp. nov.

Frutex 1-2 m. alt. sub-di-trichotome ramosus pipero-aromaticus ramis ramulisque teretis infra glabris supra stellato (albo) tomentosis, foliis petiolis limbum 4-plo brevioribus penninervio basi 2-patellari glanduligeris lanceolatis acuminatis mucronatis ad basim breviter oblique-rotundatis, supra viridis ex equae distans stellato-pubescentibus subtus dense stellato-tomentosus, stellae ad centro granularibus, margine subintegris vel crenato-dentatis cum tota sinu stipitato-glandulosis, stipulis fimbriatis stipitato-glandulosis; racemis terminalibus subdensifloris, calycis foem. laciniis oblongis tota stellato-pilosus stylis ad basi 4-fidis monile-villosis stigmae circinnatae, calycis masc. non glanduligeris, petala alba cymbiforma apice minute fimbriata staminibus 35-50; capsulis globosis profunde sulcatis infra glabris supra et in sulcam longe pilosis, seminibus nigro-fuscis coccinelliformis, rugae laeve costaeformae, carunculo gilvo-cereo.

Near *C. humilis*. Leaves 3-7 cm. long, 0.6-1.8 cm. broad; capsules 4 mm. diameter; seeds 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad.

Open pastures and in thickets bordering openings. Eleuthera, near Rock Sound, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5574 **type** (4 sheets of same in herb. Field Museum Nos. 198402-3-4-5). Cat Island, Port Howe vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh*, 5954, *Hitchcock, Rothrock* 566. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6021. Watling's Island, Graham's Harbor to Columbus' Monument, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6176, Southeast End, *Wilson* 7330. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson* 7486. Rum Cay, Road to Slaters, *Brace* 3979. Long Island, old pasture near Clarendontown, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6240, and in a thicket nearby, 6246. Fortune Island, on Hanna Hill, *Brace* 4064, and Cove Road to the southside 4165. Acklin's Island, at Spring Point, *Brace* 4293.

Referred to in *Praenuncia* I and by Prof. *Hitchcock* as *C. humilis*.

Centaurium Brittonii Millspaugh & Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua pusilla erecta 5-15 cm. alta glaberrima a basi plerumque ramosissima; caulis quadrangularibus et plus minusve anguste alatis

subdichotomo-ramosis; foliis oppositis sessilibus, primis oblongo-spathulatis, ceteris oblongo-lanceolatis vel linearis 3-12 mm. longis 15 mm. latis plerumque acutis integris; floribus longe pedicellatis tetrameris, pedicellis gracilis usque ad 2 cm. longis; calyce circiter 5 mm. longo, laciiniis lineari-attenuatis tubo multo longioribus; corolla alba 6-10 mm. longa, lobis elliptico-oblongis 4-4.5 mm. longis retusis vel irregulariter et minute dentatis; stigmate bilamellato; capsula elliptico-lanceolata circiter 8 mm. longa e calyce persistente exsertis; semina subsphaerica foveolato-reticulata.

A low, much-branched annual having much the aspect of *CENTAURIUM DIVARICATUM* (Schaffner) Millsp. & Greenm. comb. nov. (*Erythrea divaricata* Schaffn. ex. Schlecht. Bot. Zeit., 1855, p. 920), but readily distinguished by its profuse subdichotomous branching and small white flowers; from *C. tetramerum* (Schiede) Eastw., a species of similar habit and tetramerous flowers, *C. Brittonii* differs in having white flowers with retuse or minutely dentate corolla-lobes and smaller capsules.

Sandy roadsides and rocky scrublands. Watling's Island, northwest of Cockburntown, March 15, 1907, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6224 (hb. Field Mus. cat. No. 198651) **Type**. Great Exuma, near Georgetown, Feb. 22, 1905, *Britton & Millspaugh* 3125. Eleuthera, vicinity of Eleuthera Point, Feb. 24, 1907, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5632.

Heliotropium Nashii sp. nov.

Caulibus suffruticosis prostratis diffusis ramosissimis glabris; foliis sessilis cum pila griseo strigosis laxe vestitis oppositis ascendentibus ovatis acuminatis 1.5-2 mm. longis 0.8-1 mm. latis internodam aequalibus in margine integris non revolutis; inflorescentia in axilis supremis solitariis, flores sessilis vel subsessilis, sepala ovatis acuminatis inaequalis vix a foliis recens discerni potest, corallae albae 2 mm. longae lobis ovatis acuminatis inaequalibus patentibus tubum tres partes brevior; staminae sessilis ad tubo corollam supramedium coalitis; stylus ovariam semel brevior crassis erectis, stigma incrassata peltata 4-lobata apice producto mamillata; drupa ovata 1 mm. diam. plane sulcatim in carpellae quatior, seminae cuneiformae facies duo planis tertius (dorsalis) convexis.

Scrublands. Inagua, near Mathewtown, *Nash & Taylor*, 1011 **Type**; *Hitchcock*, Dec. 3, 1890.

Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to *H. microphyllum* Sw.

The genus *Varronia*, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

VARRONIA P. Br. Hist. Jam., 172. 1756.

Type species: *Lantana corymbosa* L. Sp. Pl., 628. 1753.

Flowers in globose heads.

Calyx teeth filiform; leaves coarsely dentate. 1. ***V. globosa***.

Calyx teeth deltoid; leaves entire or few toothed. 2. ***V. bahamensis***.

Flowers in spikes.

Leaves linear-oblong; filaments pilose at the base. 3. *V. Brittonii*.
Leaves spatulate-obovate; filaments not pilose. 4. *V. lucayana*.

1. ***Varronia globosa* Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib., 14. 1760.**

Cordia globosa H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp., 3: 76. 1818.

Scrublands and old fields. Andros, at Kemp Bay, *Brace* 5028. Watling's at the north end, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6208. Long Island, near Clarencetown, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6223, *Coker* 501.—Florida Keys; Cuba to Porto Rico; Jamaica; Grand Cayman. Also credited to the French Antilles, Venezuela, and Panama.

2. ***Varronia bahamensis* (Urban), comb. nov.**

Cordia bahamensis Urban Symb. Ant., 1: 392. 1899.

Coppices, scrublands, pinelands, and whitelands. Man-o-War Cay, *Brace* 1586. Abaco, at Marsh Harbor, *Brace* 1601. Great Bahama, at Barnett's Point, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2645; at Eight Mile Rocks, *Brace* 3733, and at West End, *Brace* 3536. Andros, at Nichol's Town, *Northrop* 376, *Brace* 6719, 6842; along road to Conch Sound, *Brace* 6822; Mastic Point vicinity, *Brace* 7095. New Providence, at Waterloo, *E. G. Britton* 6620; at Fox Hills, *Wight* 194; near Carmichael, Eggers 4193; near Nassau, *Hitchcock*, *Coker* 77, 106, *Curtiss* 78; Blue Hills, *Millspaugh* 2075; at South Beach, *Britton* 47, *Millspaugh* 2119; along Fox Hills road, *Britton & Brace* 373. Eleuthera, along path from Harbor Island to Spanish Wells and from Harbor Island to the Bluff, *E. G. Britton* 6494, 6516; along the path from the Glass Window to Harbor Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5384, 5401; Governor's Harbor vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5456, *Hitchcock*; Rock Sound vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5580. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5993. Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5761; at Port Howe, *Hitchcock*; at the southwest end, *Wilson* 7109. Watling's, Cockburntown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6058, *Wilson* 7209; at the southeast end, *Wilson* 7264; *Hitchcock*. Rum Cay, near Port Nelson, *Coker* 443, *Brace* 3972. Great Guana Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2893. Great Exuma, near Georgetown, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2924. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6296. Crooked Island, at Landrail Point, *Brace* 4648. Fortune Island, *Hitchcock*, *Brace* 4038. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson* 7498, Inagua, *Hitchcock*:—Endemic.

The species includes a large number of races the extremes represented in the collections being: *Brace's* 3536, from the west end of Great Bahama, with leaves 1.5–2.5 cm. long and 0.4–0.7 cm. wide and on young shoots 5.5–6.5 cm. long and 1.5–2 cm. broad; and *Britton &*

Millspaugh 6058, from Watling's near Cockburntown, with leaves 4.4–5 cm. long and 2–3 cm. broad and on young shoots 7–8 cm. long by 3.5–4 cm. broad.

The species is referred by Mrs. Northrop to *Cordia lima* R. & S., and by Prof. Hitchcock to *Cordia globosa* H. B. K. and *Cordia* sp.

3. ***Varronia Brittonii* sp. nov.**

Ramis teretibus tenuis glabris junioribus pulverentis; foliis 1.5–3 cm. longis 2.5–4 mm. latis, linearo-oblongis ad basim cuneatis ad apicem truncatis vel rotundatis raro acutis infrequens crenato-dentatis, pagina minute scabris et resino-punctatis; pedunculis terminalibus spicis aequalibus vel brevioribus; calyce pulverentis corollam duplo brevioribus, limbus 4–5 dentatis dentibus deltoideus, corollae 5-lobatis lobis deltoideis vel triangulo-ovatis inaequaliter et diversiter repando-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam infra medium coalitis ad basim pilosis antheram longioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2–2.5 mm. longis in calyce persistens plane inclusis.

The species differs from *V. bahamensis* in its spicate inflorescence, leaf form, size and texture and all its minor characters. It differs from *V. angustifolia* Desv. (*Cordia angustifolia* R. & S.) which has [type seen] narrowly lanceolate, acute, petiolate leaves, papillose-scabrous above, woolly beneath and dentate throughout the margin.

Coppices and scrublands. Great Bahama, at Eight Mile Rocks, *Britton & Millspaugh* 2481 *Type*; *Brace* 3710. Andros at Fresh Creek, *Northrop* 619; at Deep Creek, *Brace* 5210. Eleuthera, at Governor's Harbor, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5426; at Gregorytown, *Coker* 378. Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5737. Long Island, near Clarencetown, *Britton & Millspaugh* 6306; *Coker* 496. Cuba, C. *Wright* 3114 in *Herb. Torrey*, New York Botanical Garden. This sheet has two plants attached thereto, one being this species, the other *V. LEPTOCLADA* (Urban & Britton) (*Cordia leptoclada* Urban & Britton in *Urban Symb.*, 5:478).

The collections show a race with somewhat narrower leaves than those of the type.

Referred by Prof. Coker to *Cordia cylindristachya* R. & S., and by Mrs. Northrop to *Cordia angustifolia* R. & S.

4. ***Varronia lucayana* sp. nov.**

Frutices humilis diffusis 1–1.8m. altus, ramis teretibus glabris cicatrici foliorum delapsorum valide scabris, rameles junior non nihil ferrugineo-pulverentis; foliis 0.7–2 cm. longis 0.4–0.8 cm. latis obovato-spathulatis ad basim coarctatis, apice truncatis inaequaliter repando-dentatis, utrinque pagina puberulo-scabris et resino-punctatis, petiolae 1–1.5 mm. longis ferrugineo-pulverentis; inflorescentia spicata ramulorum junior terminalia, spicae 1–1.5 cm. longa pauciflora pedunc-

ulae 0.5–0.8 cm. longa; calyce corollam circa tres partes brevioribus, limbus 5-dentatis dentae inaequalis obtuso-triangulatis: corollae glabra alba, limbus inaequaliter 5-lobatus, lobis ovatis crenato-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam supra medium coalitis ad basim non pilosis antheram brevioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2.5–3 mm. longa in calyce persistens semisepultus.

Rocky plains. Acklin's Island, at Spring Point, *Brace* 4245. Mariguana, near Abraham Bay and at South East Point, *Wilson* 7533, 7586. South Caicos Island, *Wilson* 7672. Inagua, on James' Hill, *Nash & Taylor* 1175. **Type**:—Endemic.

Psychotria undata Jacq. Hort. Schoenb., 3: 5. 1798.

We had several opportunities, on the north end of Watling's Island, to compare living specimens of this species with *P. bahamensis* Millsp.** The leaves of *P. undata* were, in every case, strongly wavy throughout their length, while those of *P. bahamensis* were always plane. *P. undata* is a much larger shrub and has deeper green leaves.

Catesbea foliosa sp. nov.

§ *Erectiflorae*. Frutex aculeatus vel eacuteatus ramis validis cortice laxis albogriseis ramulis dense et minute resino-setulosis, foliis crassis fuscoviridis lineari-spathulatis vel obovatis sub-sessilis, apice obtusis raro inuncronulatis margine integris revolutis supra vernicosis, flores pedicellatis, calycis dentibus subulatis obtusis explicatis minute setulosis, bacca alba globosa, seminibus rubidis ovatis planis utrinque facies ad centro umbonatis.

A thick branched, spreading shrub 1 to 2 m. high; leaves 0.8 to 1 cm. long, 2 to 6 mm. broad; fruit 3 mm. in diameter, the persistent sepals 1 mm. long; seeds 1.7 mm. long, 1.5 mm. broad.

Scrublands. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson* 7507; five miles west of Southeast Point, *idem* 7555. Crooked Island, road to Stopper Hill, *Brace* 4785; *Hitchcock*.* Fortune Island, Forsyth Road, *Brace* 4210, Acklin's Island, at Abercorn, *idem* 4473. Inagua, Miner's Tent to Balsam Hill, *Nash & Taylor* 1272.* Grand Turk Island, *idem* 3771.* Caicos Islands, on West Caicos, *Wilson* 7761 **type**, in herb. Field Museum sheet No. 221880.

Referred to by Prof. Hitchcock as *C. parviflora*.

Callicarpa Hitchcockii sp. nov.

Frutex scandens ramis divaricatis pallido-gilvis ramulis cum cymis dense furfuraceo-ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis bicoloribus crassis anguste oblanceolatis ad basin attenuatis ad apicem obtusis valide petiolatis, in margine revolutis integris supranitidis ad nerviam profunde sulcatis infra prominente nervatis dense stellato-lanatis; cymis supra-

* Referred, in *Praenuncia*—I, to *C. campanulata*. ** *Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard.*, 3: 451. 1905.

axillaribus corymbosis submultifloris pedunculo petiolum bis superante folio triplo brevioribus, calyce glabris resino-punctatis obscuriter vel nequaquam dentatis; bacca glabra minute rugosa et resino-punctata.

A climbing shrub 2-3 m. high with a strong odor of fenugreek. Leaves 2-2.5 cm. long, 5-7 mm. broad, petioles 4 mm. long.

It differs strongly from *C. fulva* Rich. the type of which has ovate-lanceolate acuminate sharply dentate leaves up to 10 cm. long and 3.5 cm. wide (fide Briquet); from *C. ferruginea* Sw. which has lanceolate membranous leaves also dentate or dentate-serrate; and from *C. cubensis* Urban which has ovate or elliptic-ovate leaves woolly beneath (not stellate) 3 to 6 cm. long, 1.5 to 3.5 cm. broad and are subtruncate or rotund at the base.

Shrubbery edge of a rocky plain back of the settlement of Port Howe, Cat Island, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5946; The Bight, on the edge of a coppice back of The Point, *ibid.* 5819; and in the edge of a coppice over the hill East of the last station, *ibid.* 5913 **type**. Prof. Hitchcock's specimens were collected at or near the first station mentioned above, in October, 1890. Mr. Brace also returns the species from a savanna on the west side of Andros Island across from Mastic Point (7100), and from a pine barren near Mastic Point itself (6965).—Endemic.

Since I included this species under *C. fulva* Rich. in *Praenuncia*—I, I have had the kind assistance of Professors C. de Candolle, Le Compte and Briquet in establishing its status through comparisons of our material in their herbaria, Prof. Briquet has the type of Richard's *C. fulva* in Linden's Cuban 2066 and has favored me with a sketch of the same which satisfies me of my error in first considering our material to be that species. Prof. Robinson, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., has also kindly loaned this Museum the Wright sheets of *Callicarpa*, from Cuba, from each of which our species is distinct.

***Solanum didymacanthum* Millsp.** *Field Mus. Bot.*, 2: 183. 1909.

After persistent search Dr. Britton succeeded in finding this species, both in flower and ripe fruit, on Columbus' Point, near Port Howe, Cat Island, Prof. Hitchcock's and Prof. Rothrock's original station. The doubtful mark may now be removed from line 12 of the original description reading: "corolla alba (?)" ; and the words "Bacca ignota" are to be replaced by: *Fructae sessilae globosae aurantiaceae translucidae basi et apice saepe compressis sepalis persistente non longiore.*

***Cestrum pallidum* Lam.** *Encycl.*, 1:688. 1783.

One of Prof. Hitchcock's Cat Island sheets, recently secured by this Museum, is this species. The two sheets in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden are, however, *C. bahamense* Britton.

NATIVE PLANT NAMES.*

Above all	<i>Tecoma bahamensis</i>
Abraham bush	<i>Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus</i>
Almond	<i>Catappa Catappa</i>
Bamboo	<i>Agave bahamana</i>
Bastard Torch	<i>Ocotea Catesbyana</i>
Bay Bean	<i>Canavalia ssp.</i>
Bay Cedar	<i>Suriana maritima</i>
Bay Geranium	<i>Ambrosia hispida</i>
Bay Hops	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>
Bay Lavender	<i>Tournefortia gnaphaloides</i>
Bay Marigold	<i>Borrichia arborescens</i>
Bay Rush**	<i>Zamia ssp. Echites umbellata</i>
Bay top	<i>Coccothrinax argentea</i>
Bay Wormwood	<i>Croton linearis</i>
Bean, bay	<i>Canavalia ssp.</i>
Beefwood	<i>Torrubia longifolia</i>
Benny	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Black Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>
Black Ebony	<i>Pera bumeliaefolia</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia nitida</i>
Black Torch	<i>Erithalis fruticosa, Amyris elemifera</i>
Blolly	<i>Torrubia longifolia</i>
Boar-hog bush	<i>Callicarpa Hitchcockiana</i>
Bow pigeon	<i>Coccoloba Krugii</i>
Boxwood	<i>Jacaranda caerulea</i>
Brier	<i>Anthacanthus acicularis</i>
Brier, China	<i>Smilax bahamensis</i>
Broom brush	<i>Evolvulus arbuscula</i>
Buffalo top	<i>Thrinax microcarpa</i>
Bullrush	<i>Uniola spicata</i>
Bull's wood	<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i>
Butter bough	<i>Exothea paniculata</i>
Buttercup	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>

*Only such names as have been given to us personally, by natives while confronting the plant indicated, are included in this list.

**This appellation belongs properly to *Zamia ssp.* The only locality in which it is applied to *Echites*, so far as we know, is on Cat Island where a starch, similar to that made from *Zamias*, is manufactured from its tubers.

Buttonwood, black	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>
Buttonwood, white	<i>Conocarpus sericea</i>
Candlewood	<i>Dodonea Ehrenbergii, Phialanthus myrtilloides</i>
Cane, wild	<i>Panicum divaricatum</i>
Canker berry	<i>Solanum bahamense</i>
Cascarilla bark	<i>Croton linearis</i>
Cassava wood	<i>Dipholis salicifolia</i>
Cathartic bark	<i>Thevetia Thevetia</i>
Cat's paw	<i>Solanum didymocanthum</i>
Cedar, bay	<i>Suriana maritima</i>
Chew stick	<i>Gouania domingensis</i>
China	<i>Smilax Beyrichii</i>
China brier	<i>Smilax bahamensis</i>
Christmas vine *	<i>Ipomoea antillana</i>
Cinnamon	<i>Pimenta Pimenta</i>
Cinnamon bark	<i>Canella Winterana</i>
Cinnecord	<i>Acacia choriophylla</i>
Coco Plum	<i>Chrysobalanus ssp.</i>
Coffee, wild	<i>Psychotria ssp.</i>
Cow bush	<i>Helicteres spiralis</i>
Crabwood	<i>Coccoloba Krugii,† <i>Gymnanthes lucida</i></i>
Darling Plum	<i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i>
Day lily	<i>Hymenocallis caribaea</i>
Devil's Pumpkin	<i>Passiflora cuprea</i>
Dildo	<i>Pilocereus and Cephalocereus ssp.</i>
Dogwood	<i>Ichthyomethia piscipula</i>
Ebony, black	<i>Pera bumeliaefolia</i>
Elemi, gum	<i>Terebinthus Simaruba</i>
Feather bed	<i>Maba caribaea</i>
Frogwood ‡	<i>Guettarda Krugii</i>
Gardena	<i>Cakile aequalis</i>
Geranium, bay	<i>Ambrosia hispida</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Lantana bahamensis</i>
Granny bush	<i>Croton linearis</i>
Grape, sea	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>
Guava, wild	<i>Eugenia bahamensis</i>
Gum Elemi	<i>Terebinthus Simaruba</i>
Gunwood	<i>Tecoma bahamensis</i>

*Used in decorating churches at Christmas.

† "Crab, he like eat um berries, much."

‡ "Frog, he like climb um up."

• Hard head	<i>Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus</i>
Haulback	<i>Mimosa bahamensis</i>
Hippo	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>
Hog bush	<i>Rhachicallis maritima</i>
Hog Palmetto	<i>Pseudophoenix Sargentii</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Diapedium assurgens</i>
Hops, bay	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>
Horse bush	<i>Gundlachia domingensis</i>
Horseflesh	<i>Lysiloma Sabicu</i>
Horseradish tree	<i>Moringa Moringa</i>
Hurricane grass	<i>Fimbristylis glomerata</i>
Jackmadá	<i>Eupatorium villosum</i>
Jerusalem Parsley	<i>Chenopodium spathulatum</i>
Jimbay	<i>Lucaena glauca</i>
Joe wood	<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i>
Lavender, bay	<i>Tournefortia gnaphaloides</i>
Lightwood	<i>Lasiocroton</i>
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaicum officinale</i>
Lime, wild	<i>Fagara Fagara</i>
Link vine	<i>Vanilla ssp.</i>
Logwood	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>
Love vine	<i>Cuscuta ssp.</i>
Madeira	<i>Swietenia Mahogani</i>
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia Mahogani</i>
Manchineel	<i>Hippomane mancinella, Excoecaria lucida</i>
Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora Mangle</i>
Mangrove, black	<i>Avicennia nitida</i>
Mangrove, white	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>
Marigold	<i>Stemmodontia bahamensis</i>
Marigold, bay	<i>Borrichia arborescens</i>
Mastic	<i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i>
Milk bush	<i>Euphorbia cayensis</i>
Mistletoe	<i>Dendropemon ssp.</i>
Mosquito bush	<i>Cassia angustisiliqua</i>
Moujean tea	<i>Lantana balsamifera</i>
Nickers	<i>Guilandina ssp.</i>
Old Man's beard	<i>Dendropogon usneoides</i>
Olive	<i>Picrodendron macrocarpum</i>
Pain-in-back	<i>Trema Lamarckiana</i>
Palmetto, hog	<i>Pseudophoenix Sargentii</i>
Parsley, Jerusalem	<i>Chenopodium spathulatum</i>

Pea, pigeon	<i>Cajanus Cajan</i>
Pepper bush	<i>Croton bahamensis</i>
Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus Cajan</i>
Pigeon plum	<i>Coccoloba</i> and <i>Chrysobalanus</i> sps.
Plum, coco	<i>Chrysobalanus</i> sps.
Plum, darling	<i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i>
Plum, pigeon	<i>Coccoloba</i> and <i>Chrysobalanus</i> sps.
Poison bush	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>
Poison wood	<i>Metopium Metopium</i>
Pond top	<i>Sabal Palmetto</i>
Pork bush	<i>Cakile aequalis</i>
Pork-and-doughboy *	<i>Bunelia loranthifolia</i> , <i>Acacia acuifera</i>
Prickly apple	<i>Catesbeia spinosa</i>
Princewood	<i>Exostemma caribaeum</i>
Quinine	<i>Ammocallis rosea</i>
Ram's horn	<i>Pithecolobium keyense</i>
Sage, wild	<i>Lantana</i> sps.
Sapodilla, wild	<i>Mimusops</i> sps.
Satinwood	<i>Fagara flava</i>
Sea Grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>
Seven year Apple	<i>Genipa clusiaeifolia</i>
Shanks	<i>Salmea pterobiooides</i>
Shepherd's needle	<i>Bidens leucantha</i>
Silver top	<i>Coccothrinax argentea</i>
Slag	<i>Typha domingensis</i>
Snakeroot	<i>Picramnia pentandra</i>
Stopper	<i>Eugenja axillaris</i>
Stopper, white	<i>Calyptanthes pallens</i>
Strong-back	<i>Bourreria havanensis</i>
Sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Sweet William	<i>Ammocallis rosea</i>
Sweetwood bark	<i>Croton eleuteria</i>
Tea, Moujean	<i>Lantana balsamifera</i>
Thyme, wild	<i>Rhachicallis maritima</i>
Torch, bastard	<i>Ocotea Catesbyana</i>
Torch, black	<i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> , <i>Amyris elemifera</i>
Turk's head	<i>Melocactus</i> sps.
What-o'clock †	<i>Jacaranda caerulea</i>
White Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus sericea</i>

* The thorns are used in lieu of forks in eating pork and dumplings.

† Our guide could not explain reference.

White Mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>
White Stopper	<i>Calyptranthes pallens</i>
Whitewood	<i>Drypetes keyensis</i>
Wild Cane	<i>Panicum divaricatum</i>
Wild Coffeee	<i>Psychotria</i> sps.
Wild Guava	<i>Eugenia bahamensis</i>
Wild Lime	<i>Fagara Fagara</i>
Wild Sage	<i>Lantana</i> sps.
Wild Sapodilla	<i>Mimusops</i> sps.
Wild Thyme	<i>Rhachicallis maritima</i>
Woe vine	<i>Cassytha americana</i>
Woman's tongue*	<i>Lysiloma Sabicu</i>
Wormwood, bay	<i>Croton linearis</i>

* Said to allude to the noise made by the pods in a high wind.

INDEX.

PRÆNUNCIÆ BAHAMENSES I & II.*

Abena jamaicensis 179.
Acetabulum polyphysoides 296.
 polyphysoides deltoideum 296.
 pusillum 296.
Achyranthes aspera obtusifolia 147.
indica 147.
Acalypha alopecuroides 156.
ostryaefolia 156.
setosa 156.
Adelia Bernardia 155.
Alernanthera maritima 147.
muscoidea 147.
paronychioides 147.
repens 147.
Amaranthus crassipes 146.
emarginatus 146.
hybridus 146.
faniculatus 146.
polygonoides 146.
spinosus 146.
tristis 146.
viridis 147.
Argythamnia argentea 154.
candicans 154.
candicans 155.
lucayana 154.
sericea 155.
Arthrorhamnus cassythoides 306.
Avicennia nitida 183.
Avrainvillea sordida 296.
Bernardia Bernardia 155.
carpiniifolia 155.
dichotoma 155.
mexicana 155.
Bonania cubana 156.
emarginata 157.
Bouchea Ehrenbergii 178.
prismatica 178.
Brachiolejunea bahamensis 296.

Callicarpa salva 180.
Hitchcockii 312.
Iancifolia 181.
Cariolus arenicolor 295.
membranaceus 295.
pinisitus 295.
Cassia bicapsularis 299.
tora 299.
Catesbaea campanulata 167.
lasciculata 167.
follosa 312.
pariflora 167, 312.
pariflora septentrionalis 167.
spinosa 167.
Cathartolimum Bracei 296.
corallicola 296.
Curtissii 296.
lignosum 296.
Centaurium Brittonii 308.
divaricatum 309.
Cestrum pallidum 313.
Chamaesyce Berteriana 303.
Blodgettii 303.
Bracei 302.
brasiliensis 302.
Brittonii 303.
buxifolia 301.
cayensis 301.
exumensis 301.
hirta 303.
hypericifolia 302.
lecheoides 301.
prostrata 303.
vaginulata 302.
Wilsonii 301.
Chenopodium altissimum 297.
Chiococca alba 170.
parvifolia 170.
pinetorum 171.
racemosa 170.
Citharexylum bahamense 180.
Berterii 179.

Citharexylum 179.
lucidum 179.
quadrangulare 179.
villosum 180.
Clerodendron aculeatum 182.
Cordia angustifolia 311.
bahamensis 310.
cylindristachya 311.
globosa 310.
leftactada 311.
tima 311.
Croton bahamensis 308.
Cascarilla 152, 306.
Cascarilla 153.
Cascarilla linearis 153.
discolor 152.
eluteria 152, 307.
Fergusonii 307.
flocculosus 152.
Hjalmarssonii 153.
homolepidus 152.
humilis 153.
humilis 308.
linearis 153, 306.
lobatus 153.
lucidus 154.
niveus 152.
rosmarinifolius 154.
Dondia carinata 297.
fruticosa 297.
insularis 298.
linearis 297.
linearis 298.
Wilsonii 297.
Drypetes diversifolia 151.
keyensis 151.
lateriflora 152.
Duranta Plumieri 180.
repens 180.
Epidendron cochleatum 295.
Erihalis fruticosa 169.
odorifera 169.

*New species and combinations in **black face** type.

Erythraea divaricata 309.
Erythroxylon areolatum 296.
 obovatum 296.
 reticulatum 296.
 rotundifolium 296.
Euphorbia antiquorum 163.
 306.
Berteriana 158.
Berteriana 303.
Blodgettii 158.
Blodgettii 303.
Bracei 159.
Bracei 302.
brasiliensis 159.
brasiliensis 302.
Brittonii 159.
Brittonii 303.
buxifolia 160.
buxifolia 301.
buxifolia flexuosa 161.
calyculata 305.
cassythoides 161.
cassythoides 306.
cayensis 161.
cayensis 162, 301.
cestrifolia 305.
cubensis 306.
Dussii 306.
elastica 305.
flexuosa 161.
flexuosa 302.
fulva 305.
gemella 303.
geniculata 162.
graminifolia 304.
Gudotii 306.
gymnonotum 305.
hirta 303.
havaensis 162.
havaensis 304.
Helcnae 305.
heterophylla 162.
heterophylla 304.
heterophylla graminifolia 162.
hypericifolia 163.
hypericifolia 302.
lactea 163, 306.
Latazi 305.
laurifolia 306.
lecheoides 163.
lecheoides 301.
obliterata 164.
obliterata 303.
ophthalmica 303.
peplis 300.
Peplis 304.
pilulifera 164.
pilulifera 303.
pilulifera discolor 303.
pilulifera oblitterata 164.

Euphorbia pilulifera procumbens 164, 303.
procumbens 303.
prostrata 164.
prostrata 303.
prunifolia 162.
fulcherrima 304.
punicea 164.
punicea 305.
Sinclairiana 306.
tirucalli 306.
tithymaloides 300.
trichotoma 164.
trichotoma 304.
troyana 305.
vaginulata 165.
vaginulata 302.
EUPHORBIODENDRON 305.
calyculatum 305.
cestrifolium 305.
cubensis 306.
Dussii 306.
fulvum 305.
Gudotii 306.
gymnonotum 305.
Helcnae 305.
Latazi 305.
laurifolium 306.
puniceum 305.
Sinclairianum 306.
troyanum 305.
Exostemma caribaeum 165.
Excoecaria Sagraci 157.
Galium hispidulum 174.
Genipa clusiaeifolia 166.
Ghinia curassavica 174.
verbenacea 174.
Guettarda elliptica 168.
Kruggii 168.
scabra 168.
Gymnanthes lucida 157.
Halimeda lachrymosa 296.
simulans 296.
Hamelia patens 167.
Harrisia Brookii 296.
Heliotropium microphyllum 309.
Nashii 309.
Hemidiodia ocimifolia 173.
Hippomane Mancinella 157.
Hura crepitans 158.
Ionoxalis intermedia 296.
Iponoea carolina 296.
gracilis 296.
Iresine celosioides 148, 149.
Inaguensis 149.
keyensis 148.
paniculata 148.
Ischnia verbenacea 174.
Jatropha curcas 156.
gossypiifolia 157.

Kallstroemia maxima 299.
Lantana bahamensis 174.
balsamifera 175.
camara 175.
camara 174.
corymbosa 175.
crocea 175.
demutata 175.
involucrata 175.
odorata 176.
ovatifolia 176.
Lasioceroton macrophyllus 156.
Laugeria densiflora 169.
Linum Curtissii 295.
Lippia canescens 177.
nodiflora 177.
nodiflora 178.
reptans 177.
stoechadifolia 178.
Lithophila muscoides 147.
vermicularis 147.
Manihot Alpii 157.
Manihot 157.
Mercurialis annua 155.
Morinda Roioe 173.
Myristiphylum ligustrifolium 172.
pubescens 172.
undulatum 172.
NASHIA 176.
inaguensis 177.
Neomeris Cokerii 296.
mucosa 296.
Ovidea fragrans 183.
Pedilanthus angustifolius 165.
tithymaloides 165, 300.
Pera bumelifolia 156.
bumelifolia parvifolia 156.
Petitia domingensis 181.
Poepigia 181.
Phialanthus myrtilloides 170.
Philoherus vermicularis 148.
Phyllanthus angustifolius 149.
bahamensis 150.
distichus 150.
epiphyllanthus 150.
niruri 150.
radicans 151.
saxicola 151.
Poinsettia cyathophora 304.
graminifolia 304.
heterophylla 304.
prunifolia 304.
punicea 305.
Portulaca gagatosperra 299.
halimoides 299.
oleracea 298.
phaeosperma 298.
pilosa 299.
Priva echinata 179.

Priva lappulacea 179.
Prosopodium bahamense 296.
PSEUDOCARPIDIUM 181.
 avicennioides 182.
 ilicifolium 182.
 Wrightii 182.
Psychotria bahamensis 172.
 lanceolata 172.
 ligustritolia 172.
 pubescens 172.
 undata 173, 312.
Rachicallis americana 165.
 maritima 165.
 rupicola 165.

Randia aculeata 166.
Relbunium hypocarpum 174.
Ricinus communis 156.
Salsola linearis 297.
Savia bahamensis 149.
Scolosanthus bahamensis 171.
Scutellaria longiflora 295.
Securinega acidothamnus 149.
Sesia striata 295.
Solanum didymacanthum 183,
 313.
Spermacoce aspera 173.
 tenuior 174.
Strumpfia maritima 171.

Tectaria minima 205.
Tithymalus calyculatus 305.
 trichotomus 304.
Udotea spinulosa 296.
Valerianodes fruticosa 178.
 jamaicensis 178.
Varronia bahamensis 310.
 Brittonii 311.
 globosa 310.
 leptoclada 311.
 lucayana 311.
Verbena curassavica 174.
Vitex acicennioides 182.
 ilicifolia 182.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PUBLICATION 164.

BOTANICAL SERIES.



I. NEW SPECIES OF CUBAN *SENECIO* /
II. DIAGNOSES OF NEW SPECIES AND NOTES /
ON OTHER SPERMATOPHYTES,
CHIEFLY FROM MEXICO AND
CENTRAL AMERICA.

BY

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

November, 1912.

ISSUED
DEC. 21, 1912

.—NEW SPECIES OF CUBAN SENECIONEÆ.

By J. M. GREENMAN.

Dr. N. L. BRITTON has kindly submitted to the writer for identification a very unusual assemblage of *Senecioneæ* from Cuba collected by Mr. J. A. SHAFER in 1909 and 1910. The results of a study of this remarkable series of specimens are recorded as follows:

Senecio Brittonii Greenman, nom. nov. *Cacalia discolor* Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cuba, 157 (1866), not *Senecio discolor* (Sw.) DC. Prodr. vi. 412 (1837).

Frutex 1-2 m. altus; ramis teretibus dense lanato-tomentosis plus minusve glabratris; foliis alternis petiolatis lanceolatis 4-8 cm. longis 1-1.5 cm. latis obtusis juventate supra arachnoideo-tomentulosis mox glabratris maturitate pallido-viridibus sublucidisque subtus persistenter tomentosis obscure nervatis marginibus integris revolutisque basi sensim angustatis; petiolis 8 mm. vel minus longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymbo-cymosis multicapitatis; capitulis discoideis ca. 1 cm. altis calyculatis; involuci squamis 5 linear-lanceolatis 6-7 mm. longis acutis arachnoideo-tomentulosis; floribus 5, corollis albido-ochroleucis; pappi setis albis corolla brevioribus; achæniis hirtellis.—Along rivulets in “pinales,” Mulgajita, Cuba, C. Wright, no. 2870 (hb. Gray); in arroyos on a palm barren, Santa Clara, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, 21, 22 March, 1910, N. L. Britton & J. F. Cowell, no. 10180 (hb. Field Museum cat. no. 294752, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

Senecio carinatus Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 1-1.5 m. altus; ramis subancipito-angulatis dense tomentosis; foliis alternis rhomboideo-ovatis 3-8 cm. longis 1-3 cm. latis acutis remote sinuato-dentatis basi integris cuneatisque supra glabris et sublucidis subtus fulvo-tomentosis; petiolis usque ad 1.5 cm. longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymbo-cymosis multicapitatis tomentulosis; capitulis 1 cm. altis discoideis calyculatis; involuci squamis 5 oblongis 7 mm. longis 2-2.5 mm. latis obtusis glabris vel juventate sparse arachnoideis; floribus 5; corollis infundibuliformibus flavibus vel flavo-albidis 5-dentatis; pappi setis albis corolla brevioribus; achæniis pubescentibus.—On rocky banks of river, vicinity of Camp San Benito, Oriente, Cuba, altitude 900 m., 24 February, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 4079 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 300837, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

The species is well marked on account of the strongly discolorous leaves, which are densely tawny pubescent on the under surface, and by the decurrence of the petioles on the stem thus causing the younger branches to be subancipitally angled, or strongly keeled, hence the specific name.

Senecio cubensis Greenman sp. nov.

Caulis lignescens; ramulis ultimis terctibus tomentulosis; foliis alternis petiolatis lanceolatis vel lanceolato-oblongis 3–9 cm. longis 1–2.5 cm. latis acutis vel obtusis in siccō supra livido-vel atro-viridibus juventate arachnoideo-tomentulosis glabratis subtus dense et persistenter cano-tomentosis, marginibus integris revolutisque; petiolis 1 cm. vel minus longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus foliaceis laxe cymosis sparse tomentulosis pauci-capitatis; capitulis cylindratis minute calyculatis ca. 8 mm. altis; involuci squamis 5 linearibus acutis 6–7 mm. longis sparse subarachnoideo-tomentulosis vel glabris; floribus 5 exsertis; pappi setis albis corolla brevioribus; achæniis 3.5 mm. longis hirtellis.—Along rocky river, vicinity of Camp San Benito, Province of Oriente, Cuba, altitude 900 m., 24 February, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 4084 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294788, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden); Camp La Gloria, south of Sierra Moa, Province of Oriente, Cuba, 24–30 December, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 8223 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294805, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

A species somewhat similar to *Senecio trichotomus* Greenm., but differs in having broader leaves and leafy open few-headed cymes.

Senecio leucolepis Greenman, sp. nov.

Suffrutescens 3–4 dm. altus; caule tereti glabro; ramis ramulisque tomentosis; foliis alternis brevi-petiolatis lanceolatis vel anguste lanceolato-oblongis 1.5–5.5 cm. longis 0.5–1.5 cm. latis acutis integris supra juventate parce arachnoideo-tomentulosis glabratis subtus dense tomentosis; petiolis 3–5 mm. longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus cymosis paucicapitatis; capitulis subsessilibus cylindratis ca. 8 mm. altis 2 mm. diametro calyculatis discoideis; involuci squamis 5 lineari-lanceolatis 6 mm. longis acutis extrinsecus dense albo-tomentosis; floribus plerumque 5; corollis albis, tubo cylindrato 2.5 mm. longo faucibus sensim ampliatis subæquali, dentibus limbi 5 brevibus patentibus; pappi setis albis tenuibus corollam æquantibus; achæniis brunneis 3 mm. longis hirsutulis.—On trail from Camp Toa to Camp La Barga, Province of Oriente, Cuba, altitude 400–450 m., 22–26 February, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 4146 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 300836, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

The general aspect of this species is similar to *Senecio Brittonii* Greenm., but it differs in having an essentially sessile inflorescence, fewer heads, shorter and densely white-pubescent involucral bracts, and in the characters of the corolla.

Senecio pachylepis Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 1.5–2 m. altus; caule lignescente; ramis ramulisque teretibus glabris vel juventate dense cano-tomentosis; foliis alternis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis vel oblanceolatis 3.5–10 cm. longis 1.5–3.5 cm. latis utrinque glabris ad apicem obtusis sinuato-dentatis ad basin integris marginibus plus minusve revolutis; petiolis usque ad 1.5 cm. longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus cymosis sessilibus; capitulis discoideis calyculatis; involucri squamis 8 lanceolatis vel lanceolato-oblängis 4–5 mm. longis obtusis vel acutis glabris vel parce arachnoideo-tomentosis, bracteolis calyculatis 5 spathulatis 2–3.5 mm. longis 1 mm. latis obtusis crassiusculis; floribus 10–12 flavibus; pappi setis fulvis; achæniis striatis hirtellis.—Along rocky river trail, Rio Yamanigüey to Camp Tao, Oriente, Cuba, 22–26 February, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 4008 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294785, type, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

In habit and foliar characters this species resembles *S. eriocarpus* Greenm., but differs in having a close matted tomentum on the young branches, glabrous leaves, smooth or slightly arachnoid involucral bracts, and finally in having strongly spatulate and thickened calyculate bracteoles. The plant cited under the above number has been referred to *S. plumbeus* Griseb.; but from that species, which it resembles in habit and in foliar characters, it is readily distinguished by the shorter petioles, blunter leaves, sessile crowded terminal inflorescence, and the spatulate thick calyculate bracteoles.

Senecio pachypodus Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 1–2 m. altus; ramis ramulisque cortice verrucoso tectis glabris ad apicem foliaceis; foliis alternis numerosis coriaceis linearilanceolatis 5–8 cm. longis 2–4 mm. latis margine integris revolutisque basi gradatim angustatis supra glabris subtus dense albo-lanatis; inflorescentiis terminalibus paucicapitatis glabris; capitulis 8–10 mm. altis calyculatis discoideis; squamellis calyculatis linearis-attenuatis ca. 6 mm. longis; involucri squamis 5 oblongo-lanceolatis ca. 7 mm. longis brevi-acuminatis obtusis penicillatisque glabris, basi crassis; floribus 5; corollis 5–6 mm. longis; pappi setis albis; achæniis columnaribus 2 mm. longis cano-pubescentibus.—Collected at Camp La Gloria, south of Sierra Moa, Province of Oriente, Cuba, 24–30 December, 1910, J. A. Shafer, no. 8186 (type in hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden; fragment and photograph in hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 300835).

A plant of quite unusual habit in this genus. The numerous linear leaves, tufted at the ends of the branches, and the naked stem and lower portion of the branches, roughened by the persistent bases of old leaves, render it of striking appearance, which indeed at first glance is not unlike a coniferous growth.

Senecio rivalis Greenman, sp. nov.

Verisimiliter arborescens; caule tereti glabro vel juventate arachnoideo-tomentuloso foliaceo; foliis alternis petiolatis oblongo-oblanceolatis 7-14 cm. longis 2.5-4 cm. latis acutis supra livido-viridibus glabris subitus dense albo-tomentosis, marginibus integerrimis revolutisque, basi in petiolam sensim gradatim angustatis; petiolis usque ad 2 cm. longis; inflorescentiis terminalibus cymosis archideo-tomentosis; capitulis discoideis 8-10 mm. altis calyculatis; bracteolis subdeltoidicis; squamis involucri 8 lanceolatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis 8 mm. longis 2-3 mm. latis acutis vel obtusis; floribus circiter 20; pappi setis rufo-albidis; achaeniis parce hirtellis.—In deciduous woods and thickets, near water, Sierra Nipe, near Woodford, Province of Oriente, Cuba, altitude 450-550 m., 5 January, 1910, *J. A. Shafer*, no. 3454 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294775, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

Senecio Shaferi Greenman, sp. nov.

Caulc lignescens; ramis subteretibus striatis lanato-tomentosis; foliis suboppositis vel distincte alternis petiolatis lanceolatis vel lanceolato-ovatis 5-8 cm. longis 1.5-2.5 cm. latis acutis integris basi sensim in petiolam coarctati supra atro-viridibus juventate lanato-tomentosis mox glabratis subitus conspicue reticulato-venosis dense et persistente fulvo-tomentosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymbo-cymosis pedunculatis multicapitatis; capitulis discoideis 10-12 mm. altis calyculatis; involucri squamis 5 linearibus acutis 6 mm. longis fulvo-tomentosis; floribus 5 exsertis; pappi setis albis; achaeniis cano-hirtellis.—In moist thickets on the Sierra Nipe, along trail between Piedra Gorda and Woodfred, serpentine formation, Oriente, Cuba, altitude 400-500 m., 8 December, 1909, *J. A. Shafer*, no. 3107 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294771, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

Senecio trichotomus Greenman, sp. nov.

Fruticosus; ramis ramulisque teretibus striatis glabris vel glabrescentibus; foliis alternis brevi-petiolatis anguste lanceolatis 2-5 cm. longis 3-8 mm. latis acutis vel obtusis supra atro-viridibus et glabris marginibus integris revolutisque basi in petiolum angustatis; inflorescentiis dense cymosis; capitulis subcylindratis calyculatis 7-8 mm. altis discoideis; involucri squamis 5 lineari-oblongis 6-7 mm. longis acutis vel obtusis

glabris; floribus 5 paullum exsertis; pappi setis albis corolla brevioribus; achæniis hirtellis.—In deciduous woods near base of Loma Menquara, Province of Oriente, Cuba, altitude about 680 m., 1-3 February, 1910, *J. A. Shafer*, no. 3821 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294780, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

A well-marked and easily recognized species on account of the trifurcate branching of stem, the narrowly lanceolate discolorous leaves, and the close inflorescence of cylindrical glabrous discoid heads.

Shafera Greenman, gen. nov. *Compositæ Senecioneæ*.

Capitula homogama discoidea calyculata. Involucrum campanulatum, squamis 3-4-seriatis imbricatis lanceolatis exterioribus gradatim brevioribus. Receptaculum planum vel paulo convexiusculum foveolatum et breviter fimbriiferum. Corollæ tubulosæ angustæ elongatæ sursum gradatim ampliatæ, limbo æqualiter 5-dentato. Antheræ basi brevissime setacco-mucronatae apice distincte appendiculatae. Styli rami subcomplanati brevirecurvato-patentes, apice obtusi. Achaenia subcretaria columnaria costata. Pappi setæ copiosæ tenues albæ persistentes.—Herbæ scandentes perennes. Folia alterna late ovata.

S. platyphylla Greenman, sp. nov.

Caulis subangularis dense tomentosus; foliis petiolatis, limbo crassiusculo late ovato vel elliptico-oblongo 7-14 cm. longo 5-11 cm. lato apice rotundato integerrimo basi obtuso vel subcordato juventate utrinque tomentoso supra mox glabratris et valide reticulato-venoso subtus dense et persistente fulvo-tomentoso; petiolis usque ad 4 cm. longis tomentoso-pubescentibus; inflorescentiis axillaribus terminalibusque paucicapitatis; capitulis calyculatis 2-2.5 cm. altis et diametro multifloris; bracteolis calyculatis spathulato-oblongis 1-1.5 cm. longis 3-5 mm. latis dense tomentosis; involuci squamis numerosis 3-4-seriatis lanceolatis 8-10 mm. longis 2.5-3.5 mm. latis acutis extrinsecus dense fulvo-tomentosis exterioribus brevioribus; flosculis numerosis; pappi setis albis corolla brevioribus; achæniis maturatis 4 mm. longis costatis cano-hirsutis.—Collected at Camp Gloria, south of Sierra Moa, Province of Oriente, Cuba, 24-30 December, 1910, *J. A. Shafer*, no. 8134 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 294802, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden).

The plant here described belongs to the *Senecioneæ* and is related to the genus *Senecio* from which, however, it differs in having the bracts in three or four series and in the obtuse style-branches. It seems to be related on the one hand to *Senecio* and on the other to *Culcitium*, but

amply distinct from both. The angulate stem, the large thick almost leathery leaves with a dense permanent tomentum on the under surface, combined with the large heads and many bracted involucre, give the plant a most striking appearance quite distinct from anything known to the writer. The genus is dedicated to the keen and indefatigable collector for the New York Botanical Garden Mr. J. A. SHAFER.

II.—DIAGNOSES OF NEW SPECIES AND NOTES ON OTHER SPERMATOPHYTES, CHIEFLY FROM MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

By J. M. GREENMAN.

The diagnoses and notes following are the results of critical study in the determination of several collections of plants which have been received from time to time during the last few years at the Field Museum of Natural History for identification. Particularly valuable series have been received from Professor CASSIANO CONZATTI, from the late Professor W. A. KELLERMAN, from Mr. CHARLES R. ORCUTT, and from the late Professor CHARLES R. BARNES and Dr. W. J. G. LAND. These collections while not containing a large percentage of new plants do include many which belong to recently published and hence little-known species; thus there are here introduced several brief notes, relating to additional localities for such species, which it is hoped may be helpful in tracing their geographical distribution.

TRADESCANTIA ANGUSTIFOLIA Rob. Proc. Am. Acad. xxvii. 185 (1892).

The type of this species is perfectly matched by specimens collected on the Cerro de San Antonio de la Cal, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 1700 m., 18 August, 1907, C. Conzatti, no. 1995 (hb. Field Museum).

FICUS SUBROTUNDIFOLIA Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. xli. 237 (1905).

Specimens agreeing in all essential details with this species were collected at Chichen Itza, State of Yucatan, Mexico, 28 January and 10 February, 1901, E. W. Goldman, no. 553 (hb. Field Museum). Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer's, no. 599, coll. of 1905 from Yucatan seems also to be conspecific.

PHORADENDRON ROBINSONII Urban, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xxiii. Beibl. Ivii. 4 (1897).

This species, which was based on no. 6272 of Mr. C. G. PRINGLE'S *Plantæ Mexicanæ*, has been collected at San Nicolás, Tehuacan, State of Puebla, Mexico, altitude 2000 m., 22 June, 1908, C. Conzatti, no. 2199 (hb. Field Museum). The species is well marked and one of the most attractive of the genus.

ARISTOLOCHIA OAXACANA Eastwood, Proc. Am. Acad. xliv. 603 (1909).

Complete flowering and fruiting specimens secured by Professor *C. Conzatti* at Camino Montelobos, Dto. Nochixtlán, De Rancho Nopalera á Huitzo, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 2000 m., 23 June, 1907, no. 1838 (hb. Field Museum) have been compared with the type of the above species and accord in all essential details. The present collection records another station in determining the distribution of a very interesting and distinct species.

Celosia Orcuttii Greenman, sp. nov.

Suffruticosa (?); caule striato-anguloso ferruginoso glabro; foliis brevipetiolatis lanceolatis acutis vel mucronatis integerrimis basi attenuatis utrinque glabris flavo-viridibus; inflorescentiis pyramido-paniculatis usque ad 4 dm. longis 2.5 dm. latis inconspicue ferrugineo-puberulcentis vel hirtellis; floribus sessilibus; bracteis triangulare-ovatis acutis 1 mm. vel minus longis; bracteolis obliquo-ovatis 1. mm. longis uninerviis; sepalis ovatis vel ovato-ellipticis subnavicularibus circiter 2.5 mm. longis acutis vel obtusis 5-7-nerviis glabris pallido-straminibus et persistentibus; cupulo staminorum circiter 1 mm. alto; utriculo maturo inclusu subgloboso circumscisse dehiscens; seminibus lenticularibus nitidulis 1-1.5 mm. diametro.—MEXICO. State of Colima: vicinity of Colima, 24 October, 1910, *C. R. Orcutt*, no. 4587 (hb. Field Museum cat. no. 283404).

A species similar to *C. Moquini* Guillemin, but with smaller yellowish-green leaves, reddish-brown stem and inflorescence, and with uniformly pale-stramineous instead of more or less fuscous sepals, and with a sessile instead of stipitate utricle.

Pfaffia Hookeriana (Hemsl.) Greenman, comb. nov. *Hebenanthe Hookeriana* Hemsl. Biol. Cent.-Am. Bot. iii. 19 (1882).

APOPLANESIA PANICULATA Presl Symb. Bot. i. 63, t. 41 (1831).

The punctate leaflets, persistent samara-like calyx-lobes and short glandular fruit render this species, although apparently somewhat rare, an easily recognized one. It is well represented by specimens secured by *Dr. G. M. Emrick* at Tecoman, State of Colima, Mexico, November, 1906, nos. 153, 154 (hb. Field Museum), and by collections made at Manzanillo, Mexico, 1890-91, *Dr. Edward Palmer*, nos. 967, 1373a, and 1810 (hb. U. S. Nat. Museum). These collections extend the known geographical range of the species considerably to the north of previously recorded localities.

Cæsalpiniæ Gaumeri Greenman, sp. nov.

Arbor 15-20 m. alta inerma; amis ramulisque teretibus glabris cortice griseo tectis; foliis petiolatis stipulatis impari- vel abrupte-

pinnatis, pinnis 2-3-jugis; foliolis sessilibus oppositis vel alternis oblongis vel oblongo-obovatis 1-2 cm. longis apice rotundatis vel subemarginatis integris glabris basi cuneatis et plus minusve obliquis, juventate punctatis, maturate utrinque reticulato-venosis supra sublucidis subtus pallidioribus; petiolo communi glabro usque ad 3 cm. longo, rhachis et rhachillis plerumque crispo-puberulentis; stipulis ovatis ca. 4 mm. longis cuneatis punctatis caducis; racemis subterminalibus 1-1.5 dm. longis multifloris glabris vel sparse puberulentis, pedicellis gracilibus 8-14 mm. longis superne incrassatis infra apicem articulatis et sparse glandulosis; floribus 1.5-2 cm. diametro; calycis limbi lacinias oblongis 5-8 mm. longis 3-4 mm. latis glandulosis utrinque minute sed plus minusve dense tomentulosis; petalis 5 flavis glanduliferis basi pilosis; staminibus corollæ subæqualibus supra basin stipitatum glandulosis et pilosis; ovario dense glandulifero et sparse piloso.—YUCATAN: Progresso, 5 March, 1899, *Dr. C. F. Millspaugh*, no. 1675 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 61675, type); Izamal, *Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer*, no. 349 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 36152), and coll. of 1888, without number (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 181486; San Anselmo, *Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer*, no. 1623 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 58421).

This species is named in honor of Dr. GEORGE F. GAUMER who first collected the plant in 1888. Dr. GAUMER states that it is a tree often becoming sixty feet in height and is abundant in the brush and forest lands about Izamal, where it is known by the native name of Xcitinché.

Dalea delicata (Rose) Greenman, comb. nov. *Parosela delicata* Rose Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. viii. 304 (1905).

Specimens collected in Mexico by *Mr. C. R. Orcutt*, no. 4215 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 282126) agree in all details with the original material on which this species was based.

Dalea vernicia (Rose) Greenman, comb. nov. *Parosela vernicia* Rose Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. viii. 303 (1905).

In addition to the original material on which this species was founded, the following specimens are here referred: Sluice-way above power house, Barranca de Oblatos, State of Jalisco, Mexico, altitude 1110 m., 29 September, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 211 (hb. Field Museum); railroad banks, along the Mexican Central Railway below Tuxpan, altitude 1170 m., State of Jalisco, Mexico, 9 October, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 337 (hb. Field Museum).

Desmodium Conzattii Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 1-1.5 m. altus, ramulis ramicisque subadpresso-sericeis; foliis brevi-petiolatis trifoliolatis, foliolis elliptico- vel oblongo-lanceolatis 1.5-3.5 cm. longis 0.5-1.5 cm. latis acutis integris adpresso-sericeis

subtus pallidioribus et reticulato-venosis, stipulis triangulari-lanceolatis 6–7 mm. longis albo-sericis subpersistentibus, petiolis 3–8 mm. longis dense pubescentibus, petiolulis circiter 1 mm. longis, stipellis filiformibus; racemis terminalibus axillaribusque dense floriferis 2–4 cm. longis, rhachis albovilloso; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis 6–10 mm. longis acuminate subchartaceis brunneis sericeo-villosis; floribus pedicellatis, pedicellis 3–5 mm. longis puberulis; calycibus sericeo-pilosis persistentibus, dentibus acutis; petalis purpureis vel pallido-purpureis; leguminibus stipitatis uncinulato-puberulentis, 3–6-articulatis.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: San Bernardino, District of Teotitlan, altitude 2000 m., 11 December, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2117 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225895, type); Sierra de San Felipe, altitude 2430 m., 13 October, 1894, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 4983 (hb. Field Museum, hb. Gray, hb. U. S. Nat. Museum, and hb. N. Y. Bot. Garden) distributed as "*Desmodium Jaliscanum* Watson." Valley of Oaxaca, altitude 2000–3000 m., 3 October, 1894, *E. W. Nelson*, no. 1528 (hb. U. S. Nat. Museum); mountains of Telixtlahuaca, altitude 2285 m., 18 October, 1895, *Rev. Lucius C. Smith*, no. 868 (hb. Gray); Cuicatlan, altitude 500 m., 2 December, 1897, *C. Conzatti & V. Gonzalez*, no. 659 (hb. Gray); Oaxaca, 23 October, 1899, *E. W. Nelson*, no. 3723 (hb. Gray). The species here described differs from *D. jaliscanum* Watson in having uniformly shorter petioles, smaller leaflets and puberulent pods. *D. Conzattii* suggests *D. amplifolium* Hemsl., but that species again has longer petioles, larger leaflets, and stipules of quite different outline.

Desmodium pinetorum (Rose & Painter) Greenman, comb. nov.
Meibomia pinetorum Rose & Painter Bot. Gaz. xl. 144 (1905).

In addition to the material cited under the original publication, the following collections well represent this species: Real del Monte, State of Vera Cruz (?), Mexico, *Dr. Th. Coulter*, without number (hb. Gray); banks of the Avenida Hidalgo, Tezuitlan, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, 27 October, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 549 (hb. Field Museum).

MIMOSA XANTI Gray Proc. Am. Acad. v. 157 (1861).

Fruiting specimens collected at Cerro San Antonio, Distrito del Centro, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 1700 m., 6 September, 1908, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2239 (hb. Field Museum), agree well with the type of this species in the Gray Herbarium and with material secured at San Jose del Cabo, Lower California, 9 September, 1890. The species has not been recorded hitherto outside of Lower California. Notwithstanding the considerable remoteness of Professor CONZATTI's station from the peninsular localities for the species there can be no doubt of the identity of the Oaxaca specimens with the above species.

BUNCHOSIA LINDENIANA Ad. Juss. Arch. Mus. Paris, iii. 335 (1843).

Specimens collected at Santa Maria del Tule, altitude 1550 m., State of Oaxaca, Mexico, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1679 (hb. Field Museum) in flower, and at the same station 12 May, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1798 (hb. Field Museum) in fruit, agree well with the original description of the above species. The drupaceous fruit is subglobose, 2 to 2.5 cm. in diameter; the seeds, moreover, are discoidal and about 1.5 cm. broad.

CONDALIA PEDUNCULATA Brandg. Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. iii. 384 (1909).

This recently described species has been collected at Cuesta de Quiotepec, Dto. Cuicatlán, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, alt. 700 m., 21 June, 1909, Plantæ Mexicanæ *C. Conzatti*, no. 2414 (hb. Field Museum). Professor CONZATTI's specimen agrees well with the type and records a second station towards ascertaining the geographical distribution of the species.

Malvaviscus Conzattii Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis teretibus glabris; ramulis stellato-pubescentibus; foliis petiolatis ovatis 2.5–6 cm. longis 1.5–4.5 cm. latis inaequaliter crenato-dentatis obtusis basi saepissime brevi-cordatis supra hispidulis subtus pallidioribus sparsissime stellato-pubescentibus glabratisque; petiolis 5–18 mm. longis pilosis; floribus axillaribus solitariis, pedicellis 1–3 cm. longis pubescentibus; bracteolis calycis circiter 8 spathulatis calyce brevioribus obtusis plus minusve ciliatis; calycis 1.2–1.5 cm. longis 5-lobatis conspicue venosis extus sparsissime et minute stellato-pubescentibus, lobis aequalibus ovatis acutis vel obtusis ad apicem ciliatis intus pulverulentis; corollis 4.5–5 cm. longis rubris, petalis oblongo-cuneatis, basi unilaterali conspicue auriculatis; staminibus stylisque exsertis.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: San Pablo, Huitzo, alt. 1600 m., 25 August, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1981 (Field Museum, cat. no. 226144, type); Santo Domingo, alt. 1600 m., 22 December, 1906, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1683 (hb. Field Museum, and U. S. Nat. Museum).

In general appearance this species resembles *M. arboreus* Cav., but it differs in having uniformly shorter petioles and fully twice larger corollas. The flowers of *M. Conzattii* suggest those of *M. grandiflorus* HBK., but from the original description of that species it differs markedly in foliar and calyx characters.

ROBINSONELLA CORDATA Rose and Baker f. Gard. & Forest x. 244, fig. 31 (1897).

Specimens representing this species were collected by Professor *C. Conzatti* on the hacienda de Guadalupe, Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 1600

m., December 6, 1908, no. 2322 (hb. Field Museum). Professor CONZATTI's specimens are in full flower, but the leaves are not entirely expanded, thus giving at first glance a very different appearance from the type specimens secured by Dr. PRINGLE in 1895. In all essential characters there is exact correspondence. This collection records a second known locality for this very distinct and showy species.

PASSIFLORA PLATYNEURA Eastwood, Proc. Am. Acad. xliv. 604 (1909).

Specimens collected at De Pueblo Viejo al Rancho Nopalera, Dto. de Nochixtlán, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, altitude 2500 m., 22 June, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1834a (hb. Field Museum) correspond well with the type of the above species in the Gray Herbarium.

Bumelia eriocarpa Greenman & Conzatti, sp. nov.

Arbor (?) vel frutex; rami inermis vel spinescentibus crebre nodosis juventate cinereo-tomentosis deinde glabratris; foliis alternis petiolatis coriaceis oblongo-ellipticis 2.5-10 cm. longis 1-3 cm. latis ad apicem rotundatis vel subemarginatis integris basi cuneatis supra primum tomentulosis mox glabratris plus minusve lucidisque subtus dense et persistenter fulvo-tomentosis; petiolis 3-10 mm. longis; floribus sessilibus vel brevipedicellatis numerosis fasciculatim aggregatis, fasciculis plerumque multifloris; calycis segmentis orbiculari-ovatis extus ferrugineo-pubescentibus intus glabris; corollæ appendicibus anguste obliquo-lanceolatis acuminatis lobis oblongo-ovatis subæquantibus; staminodii ovatis acuminatis subobtusis, lobis corollæ pæne æquantiibus; ovario dense piloso; fructibus subglobosis vel oblongo-ovoideis 13-22 mm. longis 13-18 mm. diametro dense ferrugineo-tomentosis; seminibus subglobosis usque ad 13 mm. diametro.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cerro San Antonio, altitude 1700 m., 28 October, 1906, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1586 (Field Museum, cat. no. 241796, type); Cerro del Tule, altitude 1700 m., 31 March, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1772 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225938); Cerro San Antonio, altitude 1600 m., 27 October, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2028 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225794).

Specimens of Conzatti's no. 1586 were sent to the Kew Herbarium for comparison with *Bumelia subsessiliflora* Hemsl. with which species the plant in question seemed from description to be most closely related. Mr. N. E. BROWN has very kindly made a careful comparison for me and states that the Conzatti plant is not only specifically different from *B. subsessiliflora*, but that it is distinct from all the species of *Bumelia* represented at Kew. From the several characters noted by Mr. BROWN as distinguishing *B. eriocarpa* from *B. subsessiliflora* may

be mentioned the following: thicker and much more conspicuously tomentose stem, thicker and more coriaceous leaves which are persistently tomentose (not glabrous) when old, and finally slightly longer and thicker pedicels and rather larger flowers.

EUSTOMA RUSSELLIANUM G. Don in Sweet Hort. Brit. ed. III. 473 (1839),
forma *leucantha* Greenman, f. nov.

Corolla albida; ceteris formæ typicæ simillima.—Border of black land prairie, Montgomery County, Texas, 18-21 July, 1909, *Royal A. Dixon*, no. 479 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 248395).

Halenia Conzattii Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba erecta ramosissima 3-4 dm. alta foliosa glabra; caulis ramisque teretibus vel nonnihil angularibus; foliis sessilibus lanceolatis 1.5-3.5 cm. longis 0.5-1 cm. latis acutis integris trinerviis basi sensim angustatis; cymis terminalibus axillaribusque; pedicellis usque ad 2 cm. longis gracilibus subalato-tetragonalibus; calycis segmentis obovato-spatulatis 6-8 mm. longis 2-3 mm. latis acutis vel obtusis foliaceis; corollis 8-12 mm. longis viridibus vel flavo-viridibus, corollæ lobis oblongo-ovatis 3-5 mm. longis breviacuminatis acutis viridibus, calcaribus tenuibus pendulis rectis vel incurvis 1.5-2 mm. longis; staminibus inclusis; capsulis oblongo-lanceolatis 15-18 mm. longis subfalcatis; seminibus numerosis subglobosis.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cerro San Felipe, Distrito del Centro, altitude 2000 m., 20 September, 1908, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2295 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 239593); Sierra de San Felipe, altitude 3050 m., 15 September, 1894, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 4908 (hb. Gray and hb. U. S. Nat. Museum); Cerro (Sierra) San Felipe, altitude 3000-3350 m., coll. of 1894, *E. W. Nelson*, no. 1115 (hb. Gray). This species is well-marked on account of the obovate-spatulate foliaceous calyx-segments, the green or greenish corolla, and short straight or slightly incurved spurs. It is perhaps nearest allied to the little-known *Halesia elongata* Don, but that species is said to have *linear-lanceolate* leaves.

IPOMEA CONZATTII Greenm. Field Col. Mus. Bot. Ser. ii. 258 (1907).

Specimens of this species have been recollected at the original locality, and these together with detailed notes from Professor CONZATTI permit of the following additional characters to be recorded: roots tuberiform about 5 cm. in diameter in the dried state; leaves petiolate, ovate, entire or 3-lobed, obtuse to distinctly cordate at the base, acute or acuminate, terminated by a mucro, dark green and sparingly crisp-hirsute above, paler and subtomentose beneath; petioles 1 to 5 cm. long, pubescent.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca:

procedente de Almoloyas, altitude 800 m., 15 August, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 1959 (hb. Field Museum). The plant is known in Oaxaca by the vernacular name of "*Jicama del Monte*."

IPOMŒA DASYSPERMA Jacq. *Eclog. i. 132, t. 89 (1811-1816).*

This species was described from plants grown in the garden of the University of Vienna from seeds which, it is stated, were sent from England in 1814; the seeds, it is said moreover, came originally from China. The correspondence of the specimens at hand with the description and illustration in JACQUIN'S *Eclogiæ* is so strikingly coincident there can be little doubt that we are dealing with one and the same species. It is quite possible that there may have been some mixture of the seeds grown, as it is a well known fact that Jacquin at this time was growing many American plants in Vienna, and it is not unlikely that he may have confused certain American importations with the seeds which were supposed to have come indirectly from China. At all events several complete specimens at hand agree in all essential details with the above species, as it is characterized and illustrated, and the writer has no hesitation in referring thereto the following Mexican plants.—State of Yucatan: Merida, 20 August, 1865, *A. Schott*, no. 589 (hb. Field Museum); Izamal, coll. of 1896, *Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer*, no. 989 (hb. Field Museum); Chichakanab, *Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer*, nos. 1393, 1472 (hb. Field Museum).

Ipomœa oaxacana Greenman, sp. nov. *I. dimorphophylla* House
Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. xviii. 257 (1908), in part, not Greenman.

Caule volubili lignescenti glabro subtereti; ramis ramulisque juventate pilosis glabratris; foliis petiolatis ovatis 2.7 cm. longis 1-4.5 cm. latis acutis vel acuminatis mucronatis integris vel 3-lobatis basi obtusis vel subcordatis supra glabris vel sparse pilosis subtus persistenter griseotomentulosis, petiolo gracili usque ad 4 cm. longo sparse piloso; inflorescentiis axillaribus subsessilibus brevi-pedunculatis 1-6 floribus; pedicellis 1.5 cm. vel minus longis sursum plus minusve incrassatis albo-tomentulosis; calyce profunde 5-lobato, lobis inæqualibus ovato-oblongis 5-8 mm. longis apice rotundatis vel emarginatis cuspidatisque integris glabris; corolla tubulo-campanulata 6-7 mm. longa alba vel in plicis rubella glabra; ovario ovoides glabro; stylo persistente basi piloso.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cerro San Antonio, Distrito de Etla, altitude 1700 m., 27 October, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2057 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225829, type); Cerro de Frujano, altitude 1800 m., Distrito del Centro, 15 November, 1908, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2313 (hb. Field Museum); on talus cliffs, Sierra de San Felipe, altitude 2135 m.,

11 October, 1894, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 5677 (hb. Gray); hills of Soledad de Etla, altitude 1985 m., 19 November, 1895, *C. Conzatti*, no. 968 (hb. Gray); Cerro San Felipe, altitude 1750 m., 10 October, 1897, *C. Conzatti & V. Gonzalez*, no. 505 (hb. Gray).

The species here proposed resembles *I. dimorphophylla* Greenm. to which some of the collections cited above have been referred. *I. oaxacana*, however, differs from *I. dimorphophylla* in having a distinctly woody stem, uniformly shorter peduncles, persistently pubescent lower leaf-surface, and conspicuously white-tomentulose pedicels.

IPOMEA PRÆCANA House, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. xviii. 227 (1908).

Hereto are referred excellent flowering and fruiting specimens collected by *C. Conzatti* at Estacion Almoloyas, altitude 800 m., State of Oaxaca, Mexico, 29 September, 1907, *Conzatti*, no. 2052, in flower (hb. Field Museum); De Almoloyas á Sta. Catarina, altitude 1000 m., State of Oaxaca, Mexico, 26 December, 1906, *Conzatti*, no. 1656, in fruit (hb. Field Museum). Señor CONZATTI's specimens have been compared with the type at the Gray Herbarium and are certainly conspecific. The material, however, shows additional characters and some variation in size of flowers which may be recorded as follows: Inflorescentia cymosa; pedunculis 1-5-floris; corollis usque ad 12 cm. longis; capsulis ovato-oblongis circiter 2 cm. longis, glabris; seminibus obovato-oblongis, 10-12 mm. longis, propter marginibus comatis, comis 1-1.5 cm. longis.

BOURRERIA OBOVATA Eastwood, Proc. Am. Acad. xliv. 606 (22 May, 1909). *Beurreria strigosa* Brandegee, Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. iii. 390 (24 May, 1909).

Excellent flowering specimens of a very attractive Mexican shrub have been communicated to the writer by Professor C. CONZATTI for identification; these were compared recently at the Gray Herbarium with the type of Miss EASTWOOD's *Bourreria obovata* and prove to be identical. Only two days subsequent to the date of publication of Miss EASTWOOD's paper, Mr. BRANDEGEE issued a paper dealing with a collection of plants made in Mexico by Dr. C. A. PURPUS and among other novelties described *Beurreria strigosa* founded on *Purpus'* no. 3360. This material is almost the counterpart of the type of *B. obovata*, hence by the rule of priority *B. strigosa* must give way to the earlier published name. In addition to the material cited in the above publication the following may be recorded: Cuesta de Quiotepec, District of Cuicatlán, Mexico, altitude 600 m., 21 June, 1909, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2480 (hb. Field Museum).

Bourreria pulchra Millsp., comb. nov. *Cordia pulchra* Millsp. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xxxvi. Beibl. lxxx. 24 (1905).

A re-examination of the specimens on which this species was founded, in the light of additional material, shows the generic affinity to be with *Bourreria* rather than with *Cordia*. In addition to the specimens cited under the original description the following collection is here referred.—MEXICO. State of Yucatan: Colonia San Cosme, vicinity of Merida, 20 February, 1906, *J. M. Greenman*, no. 360 (hb. Field Museum). The plant is rather common at this station where it grows as a shrub from 1 to 2 m. high and produces corymbose-paniculate clusters of numerous creamy white flowers the fragrance of which is at first pleasing but soon becomes heavy and somewhat unpleasant.

Cordia appendiculata Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 1.5-4 m. altus; ramis teretibus hispido-strigosis et pilis minute puberulentis intermixtis; foliis petiolatiso vato-lanceolatis 3-7 cm. longis 1.2-3 cm. latis acutis leviter crenato-serratis, basi cuneatis supra scabris subtus pallidioribus griseo-strigosis; petiolis .5-1.5 cm. longis pubescentibus; pedunculis terminalibus et lateralibus 3-6 cm. longis hirsuto-strigosis; capitulis globosis 2-2.5 cm. diametro; calyce 8-10 mm. longo 5-lobato cano-strigoso-hirsuto; lobis ovatis circiter 2 mm. longis acutis vel paullo acuminatis dorso infra apicem appendiculatis, appendicibus setaceis 3-6 mm. longis hirsutis; corolla 2-2.6 cm. longa alba membranacea infundibuliformi extrinsecus intusque glabra calyce circiter triplo longiore, limbo 2-3 cm. diametro; staminibus 5 inclusis inaequalibus; stylo et ovario glabro; fructu ignoto.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cañon de Tomellin, Dto. de Cuicatlán, altitude 700 m., 20 June, 1908, *Carlos & Cassiano Conzatti*, no. 2218 (hb. Field Museum cat. nos. 235154, 246874, type); Tomellin Canyon, alt. 760 m., 18 May, 1894, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 4630 (hb. Gray and hb. U. S. Nat. Museum); between San Geronimo and La Venta, 13 July, 1895, *E. W. Nelson*, no. 2785 (hb. Gray); Cuesta de Quiotepec, alt. 1525 m., 13 August, 1895, *Lucius C. Smith*, no. 700 (hb. Gray).

The species here described resembles superficially *C. macrocephala* HBK. with which it had been confused, but differs in having larger leaves and appendaged calyx-lobes.

CORDIA BREVISPICATA Mart. & Gal., var. **hypomalaca** Greenman, var. nov.

Habitu et floribus formæ typicæ; foliis 2-6 cm. longis .5-1.5 cm. latis hirsuto-hispidulis subtus niveo-tomentosis; spicis plerumque longe pedunculatis usque ad 12 cm. longis.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cerro San Felipe, altitude 1700 m., 30 June, 1907, *C. Conzatti* no. 1831 (hb. Field Museum, cat. nos. 225986 and 246873).

Ehretia tehuacana Greenman, sp. nov.

Arbor (?); ramis teretibus glabris; ramulis juventate glandulosopuberulentis et interdum sparsissime hirsutis ætate glabris; foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis 4-8.5 cm. longis 2-5 cm. latis acutis vel rotundatis apicem versus dentatis infra medium integerrimis basi plus minusve inæqualibus obtusis vel subrotundatis supra hispido-seabris atroviridibus subtus pallidioribus cano-hirsutisque; petiolis 0.5-1.5 cm. longis pubescentibus; calyce campanulato 2.5-3 mm. longo 5-lobato subglabro, lobis ovatis acutis ciliatis; corolla alba (?) infundibuliformi circiter 10 mm. longa glabra, limbo 5-lobatis, lobis ovato-rotundatis 2.5 mm. longis 2 mm. latis patentibus; staminibus exsertis; drupa ovoidea 6-8 mm. longa glabra; seminibus subcylindratis circiter 4 mm. longis.— MEXICO. State of Puebla: las Mohoneras, Tehuacán, altitude 2200 m., 22 June, 1908, C. Conzatti, no. 2220 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 235156, type), flowering specimen; San Nicolás, Tehuacán, alt. 2000 m., 22 June, 1908, C. Conzatti, no. 2221 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 235157), fruiting specimen. Of the known species, *E. tehuacana* is most nearly related to *E. viscosa* Fernald, from which it may be readily distinguished by the more oblong leaves, larger flowers and less glandular tomentum; the calyx is nearly twice as large as in *E. viscosa* and except for the ciliation it is essentially glabrous.

Lithospermum Conzattii Greenman, sp. nov.

Herbaceum perenne 3-4 dm. altum; caulis basi lignosis erectis vel adscendentibus hirsutis et subcrispo-strigosis; foliis sessilibus lanceolatis vel lanceolato-oblongis 1-7 cm. longis 4-14 mm. latis acutis integris utrinque adpresso-tuberculato-hispidis supra atro-viridibus subtus pallidioribus; racemis usque ad 13 cm. longis foliaceis; floribus brevi-pedicellatis, pedicellis 2-5 mm. longis; calycis lobis linear-lanceolatis 5-7 mm. longis hirsutis; corolla tubiformi 8-10 mm. longa externe pilosa 5-lobata, lobis subrotundatis; staminibus inclusis, antheris subsessilibus; nuculis ovoideis 4-5 mm. longis nitidis levibusque.— MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: de Huaucilla á Nohixtlán, Rancho Pozuclos, altitude 2400 m., 19 June, 1907, C. Conzatti, no. 1846 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 226002, type). Habitually resembling *L. calcicola* Rob. from which it differs in having larger flowers and smooth nutlets.

Lantana macropodioides Greenman, nom. nov. *Lantana pupurea* Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 1142 (1876), not Hornem. Hort. Hafn. ii. 583 (1815). *Lippia pupurea* Jacq. f. Eclog. i. 126, t. 85 (1816); DC. Prodr. xi. 581 (1847), excluding synonymy.

To this species are referred the following.— MEXICO. State of Coahuila: Soledad, about 15.5 kilometers southwest of Monclova, 9-19 September, 1880, Dr. Edward Palmer, no. 1023 (hb. Field Museum).

State of Nuevo Leon: valley near Monterey, altitude 500 m., 1 September, 1903, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 11671 (hb. Field Museum). State of San Luis Potosi: San Diequito, 13–16 June, 1904, *Dr. Edward Palmer*, no. 139 (hb. Field Museum). State of Morelos: hills near Yautepec, altitude 1220 m., 21 October, 1902, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 11081 (hb. Field Museum); near Cuernavaca, altitude 1525 m., 11 September, 1903, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 11672 (hb. Field Museum); Cuernavaca, 31 August, 1901, *C. R. Orcutt*, no. 3880 (hb. Field Museum). State of Puebla: El Riego, July, 1905, *C. A. Purpus*, no. 1298 (hb. Field Museum); vicinity of San Luis Tultitlanapa, July, 1908, *C. A. Purpus*, no. 3410 (hb. Field Museum). State of Vera Cruz: Orizaba, altitude 1220 m., 31 July, 1891, *H. E. Seaton*, no. 136 (hb. Field Museum). State of Oaxaca: Les Sedas, altitude 1830 m., 3 December, 1895, *C. G. Pringle*, no. 6270 (hb. Field Museum); San Pablo Etla, altitude 1700 m., 22 September, 1907, *C. Conzatti*, no. 2064 (hb. Field Museum). Honduras. Piedra pintada, near Copan, altitude 900 m., 8 January, 1907, *H. Pittier*, no. 1831 (hb. Field Museum and hb. U. S. Nat. Muscum).

Habitually this species resembles *Lantana macropoda* Torr. and has often been confused with it, but may be distinguished readily by the larger, acuminate and sharply dentate leaves, coarser and more scattered pubescence.

***Lippia albicaulis* Greenman, sp. nov.**

Frutex 3 m. altus; ramis teretibus cortice albo tectis, ramulis novellis tetragonis puberulentis et minute setoso-aculeatis glabratiss; foliis petiolatis elliptico-lanceolatis 5–10 cm. longis 2–4 cm. latis acutis ad apicem crenato-dentatis infra medium integris basi cuneatis supra hispidulis subtus pallidioribus et præcipue ad venas laxe hirtello-puberulentis; pedunculis axillaribus solitariis bis quaternis gracilibus usque ad 3 cm. longis substrigillosis et atamifero-glandulosis; capitulis subglobosis circiter 1 cm. diametro, bracteis laxe imbricatis lato-ovatis vel subreniformibus acutis vel breviter subacuminatis 6–7 mm. longis 4–9 mm. latis membranaceis hirtello-puberulis ciliatisque; calyce subviloso 2–2.5 mm. longo; corolla parva circiter 3 mm. longa externe atomifero-glandulosa fauce pulverulente 4-lobatis, lobis inæqualibus subrotundatis; staminibus inclusis, antheris sessilibus vel subsessilibus; coccæ glabræ 1.5–2 mm. longæ.—MEXICO. State of Yucatan: near Izamal, coll. of 1896, *Gaumer*, no. 971 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 37319, type); in the same locality, *Gaumer*, no. 871 (hb. Field Museum); Chichankanab, *Gaumer*, no. 1475 (hb. Field Museum); Calotmul, *Gaumer*, no. 2109 (hb. Field Museum).

In general appearance *L. albicaulis* resembles *L. umbellata* Cav. with

which a part of the material above cited has been hitherto confused. The more striking characters distinguishing *L. albicaulis* from *L. umbellata* and other species of the immediate group to which it belongs are its smooth ashy white stem and branches, puberulent branchlets, dark green elliptic-lanceolate leaves which are but slightly pubescent on both surfaces.

***Lippia* (§*Rhodolepis*) *Kellermanii* Greenman, sp. nov.**

Frutex, ramis ramulisque plus minusve tetragonis ad nodos compressis cortice brunneo tectis dense pubescentibus cum pilis hirsutis et glanduliferis; foliis brevipetiolatis ovatis 3-18 cm. longis 1.5-10 cm. latis acuminatis crenato-dentatis ad basin cordatis vel abrupte contractis et obtusis supra rugosis et scabrido-hispidis subtus hirsuto-tomentosis; petiolis 0.5-1.5 cm. longis pubescentibus; pedunculis 4-6 axillaribus usque ad 3.5 cm. longis quam folia multo brevioribus hirsutis et glanduloso-pubescentibus; capitulis subglobosis 12-20 mm. diametro, in apice ramorum folioso-paniculatis, bracteis lato-ovatis vel subreniformibus 6-10 mm. longis 5-15 mm. latis acuminatis acutis integris utrinque glanduloso-pubescentibus pallido-viridibus et subchartaccis; calyce circiter 2.5 mm. longo bifido villosissimo et brevi-stipitato-glanduloso; corolla 6 mm. longa obliqua infra glabra supra pubescente albida.—GUATEMALA. Department of Amatitlan; Laguna (Lake Amatitlan) altitude 1200 m., 20 January, 1906, *W. A. Kellerman*, no. 6372 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225152, type).

Here are referred with some doubt the following Guatemalan specimens: Department of Alta Vera Pax, Cobán, altitude 1400 m., March, 1903, *H. von Tuerckheim*, no. 8441 (exsiccatæ John Donnell Smith); Cobán, altitude 1350 m., February, 1907, *H. von Tuerckheim*, no. II. 715 (hb. Field Museum).

The species here proposed has its affinity with *L. lupulina* Cham., *L. umbellata* Cav., *L. substrigosa* Turcz., and *L. nutans* Rob. & Greenm.; but it is amply distinct and easily recognized among all the known species of the genus on account of the large broadly ovate leaf-blade, which is cordate or abruptly contracted at the base, rugose and hirsute-hispid above and sub-tomentose beneath, and glandular hairs intermixed with a spreading hirsute pubescence on stem, petioles and peduncles.

***SALVIA FLACCIDIFOLIA* Fernald, Proc. Am. Acad. xlvi. 66 (1907).**

This species is well represented by specimens collected on moist hillsides, Honey, State of Jalisco, Mexico, altitude 2130 m., 21 October, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 496 (hb. Field Museum).

SALVIA TILIÆFOLIA Vahl var. *CINERASCENS* Fernald, Proc. Am. Acad. xxxv. 495 (1900).

Excellent specimens of this very interesting variety were collected on banks along the Mexican Central Railway below Tuxpan, altitude 990 m., State of Jalisco, Mexico, 9 October, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 321 (hb. Field Museum).

***Scutellaria oaxacana* Greenman, sp. nov.**

Herba ramosa perennis; ramis erectis vel adscendentibus 7-13 cm. altis breviter et dense pubescentibus; foliis petiolatis late ovatis .5-1.5 cm. longis .4-1.4 cm. latis obtusis irregulariter crenato-dentatis vel subintegris supra sparse hirsutis subtus secus nervos pilosis; petiolis 2-3 mm. longis pubescentibus; inflorescentiis racemosis hirsuto-pubescentibus cum pilis glandulosis intermixtis, bracteis brevi-petiolatis vel sessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusis integris; pedicellis 1-2 mm. longis; calyce per anthesem 2-3 mm. longo in fructu usque ad 5 mm. longo pubescente plus minusve purpureo; corollis purpurascensibus circiter 1.5 cm. longis extus pilosis; staminibus anticus longioribus et exsertis; nuculis glabris.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Camino Montelobos, Dto. Nochixtlán, Rancho Nopalera, altitude 2000 m., 22 June, 1907, C. Conzatti, no. 1849 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 226005, type).

The affinity of this species is apparently with *S. cærulea* Moc. & Sesse and *S. Seleriana* Loes. From the former it differs in the low stature, small leaves, shorter and reddish to dark purple flowers and distinctly racemose inflorescence; from *S. Seleriana* it differs in the color of the flowers and in the exserted stamens.

***BACOPA DECUMBENS* (Fern.) Greenm. Field Col. Mus. Pub. Bot. Ser. ii. 262 (1907).**

Specimens collected by Mr. C. F. Baker at Herradura, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, 30 September, 1904, correspond well with the original specimens, secured by Dr. Ed. PALMER in the vicinity of Acapulco, Mexico, from which the above species was described. The leaves in Mr. BAKER's specimens are slightly broader, but the habit of the plant and detailed characters of the flower are identical.

***SEYMERIA INTEGRIFOLIA* Greenm. Proc. Amer. Acad. xxxix. 89 (1903).**

A second station for this species may be recorded, as follows.—MEXICO. State of Jalisco: Sierra de San Estaban, altitude 1700 m., 28 September, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 157 (hb. Field Museum).

Anisacanthus tulensis Greenman, sp. nov.

Fruticosus; caulis teretibus levibus, cortice exfolianti; ramulis ultimis dense subsordido-pubescentibus; foliis brevi-petiolatis anguste lanceolatis 1.5-3 cm. longis 5-10 mm. latis acutis integris basi obtusis supra puberulentis subtus sparse pubescentibus; petiolis 1-4 mm. longis pilosis; floribus axillaribus pedicellatis, pedicellis 2-4 mm. longis dense pilosis; calyce 10-12 mm. longo infra medium 5-partito extrinsècus plus minusve piloso et granuloso, lobis lanceolato-attenuatis acutis; corolla 5-5.5 cm. longa bilabiata coccinea extus fulvo-pilosa, tubo circiter 2 cm. longo superne paullum ampliato, labio postice linearis-elongato circiter 3 cm. longo ad apicem minute 2-lobo, labio antice 3-partito cum lobis linearis-elongatis 2.5 cm. longis obtusis; stylo glabro; disco breviter cupuliformi; capsula ovata 2-2.5 cm. longa glabra, basi in stipitem latam longe contracta maturitate segmenta calycis aequanti; seminibus suborbiculatis compressis plerumque 6 mm. longis 5 mm. latis minute muricatis.— MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Santa Maria del Tule, altitude 1600 m., 31 March, 1907, C. Conzatti, no. 1773 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 225939).

A species most nearly related to *A. pumilum* Nees and *A. Greggii* (Torr.) Gray, but readily separated by the densely pubescent branchlets and longer calyx.

Ruellia Palmeri Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex .75-2.5 m. altus; ramis teretibus vel obtuse tetragonis dense atomifero-glandulosis et plus minusve hirsuto-pubescentibus ad nodos compressis; foliis subcordiacis petiolatis ovatis vel ovato-oblongis 5-15 cm. longis 1.5-7.5 cm. latis acutis vel acuminatis integris basi subrotundatis vel breviter cuneatis supra puberulentis atomifero-glandulosisque glabratris subtus pallidioribus subglabris vel cano-tomentulosis, venis primariis transversis conspicuis; petiolis 1-2.5 cm. longis plus minusve pubescentibus; floribus axillaribus brevipedicellatis ad apicem ramulorum dispositis; pedicellis 4-18 mm. longis; calycibus 2-2.5 cm. longis 5-partitis, segmentis lanceolatis subacutis extus dense puberulentis glandulosisque intus plus minusve sericeo-canescensibus; corollis 7-8.5 cm. longis ad basin cylindrico-tubulosis infra medium incurvis vel subito ventricoso-inflatis, limbi lobis subaequantibus oblongo-ovatis circiter 2 cm. longis 1.5 cm. latis apice obtusis vel rotundatis ciliatis; staminibus exsertis, filamentis glabris; ovario dense piloso et glanduloso, loculis 4-ovulatis, stylo subhirsuto. Capsulam maturam non vidi.— MEXICO. State of Guerrero: vicinity of Acapulco, October, 1894, to March, 1895, Dr. Edward Palmer, no. 382 (hb. Field Museum, cat. nos. 36949, 265631, type). State of Oaxaca: Teojomulco, Distrito de

Inguila, altitude 2000 m., 31 December, 1908, C. Conzatti, no. 2351 (hb. Field Museum).

The species here proposed belongs to the same group as *Ruellia Bourgæii* Hemsl. and *R. pulcherrima* T. Anders. From the former it differs in the outline, size, pubescence and texture of the leaves, smaller flowers, more lanceolate calyx-divisions, pubescent ovary and fewer ovules; from *R. pulcherrima* it differs in having larger leaves, shorter calyx, the absence of stipitate glands, and in the more conspicuously ventricose and larger corolla.

COUTAREA ACAMPTOCLADA Rob. & Millsp. Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xxxvi. Beibl. lxxx, 28 (1905).

This species was described originally from flowering specimens (*Seler*, no. 4044) with quite undeveloped leaves, hence the following characters pertaining to foliage and fruit may be here recorded, as follows: Folia petiolata elliptica vel oblongo-ovata 2-3.5 cm. longa 1-1.7 cm. lata ad apicem scapissime rotundata et cuspidata rarius emarginata integrerima basi cuneata utrinque glabra subtus palidiore; petiolis 1 cm. vel minus longis; capsulis pedicellatis oblongo-ovoideis 1.5-2 cm. longis circiter 1 cm. latis muriculatis; seminibus numerosis alatis.—MEXICO. State of Yucatan: Port Silam (Tzilam), Dr. G. F. Gaumer, coll. of 1895, no. 682 (hb. Field Museum).

Adenostemma nutans Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba glabra 1 m. alta; caule striato-angulato; foliis oppositis, superioribus sessilibus ovatis acuminatis obtusis minute serrato-dentatis 3-nerviis; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymboso-cymosis; capitulis numerosis homogamis plerumque nutantibus 8-10 mm. altis; squamis involucri 2-seriatis linearis-oblengis vel spathulatis 4-6 mm. longis glabris obtusis vel rotundatis integrerimis, exterioribus brevioribus; floribus numerosis; pappi setis plerumque 2 (1-3) papillo-clavatis perbrevibus vel multoreductis; corollis ca. 4 mm. longis flavo-viridibus 5-dentatis extus sparsissime subglanduloso-hirtis; achæniis obliquis 2.5-3 mm. longis 5-costatis inter costis tuberculoso-glandulosis.—MEXICO. State of Vera Cruz: in marshy land near the City of Vera Cruz, 13 April, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 3410 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 280116).

But for the presence of a reduced pappus the plant here described might be referred equally well to *Gymnocoronis*, and habitually it resembles *G. subcordata* DC., but differs in involucral and achenial characters. In most cases, however, the pappus is present in the form of one to three papillose-clavate much reduced setæ, hence its affinity seems rather to be with *Adenostemma*.

EUPATORIUM CRASSIRAMEUM Rob. Proc. Am. Acad. xxxv. 332 (1900).

This very interesting and unique species has been collected at the following stations.— MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Estacion de Almoloyas, altitude 800 m., 3 March, 1907, C. Conzatti, no. 1753 (hb. Field Museum). SALVADOR. Above Izalco, altitude 800 m., 25 February, 1907, H. Pittier, no. 1978 (hb. U. S. Nat. Museum, and hb. Field Museum).

Xanthocephalum linearifolium (DC.) Greenman, comb. nov. *X. Alamani* Benth. & Hook. f. Gen. Pl. ii. 249 (1876); Hemsl. Biol. Cent.-Am. Bot. ii. 109 (1881). *Gutierrezia Alamani* Gray Pl. Wr. i. 91 (1852). *Keerlia linearifolia* DC. Prodr. v. 310 (1836).

Melampodium villicae Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua erecta 2.5–3 dm. alta; caule ramoso dense villosopubescenti; foliis oppositis petiolatis vel superioribus subsessilibus ovatis vel ovato-oblongis 2–6 cm. longis 1–3.5 cm. latis acutis vel obtusis et submucronatis integris basi abrupte cuneatis 3-nervatis atroviridibus utrinque sparse plus minusve adpresso-tuberculato-hirsutis; petiolo 1 cm. vel minus longo; pedunculis filiformibus 2–8 cm. longis pubescentibus; capitulis 7–10 mm. diametro; involucri squamis exterioribus 5 ovatis 4–5 mm. longis acutis subadpresso-villosis herbaceis; flosculis liguliferis plerumque 5, ligulis late ovatis circiter 5 mm. longis flavis; fructu (achaenio squama involucri interiore amplexo) a latere compresso et tuberculato apice in cornu longissimum circinato-revolutum glabrum vel nonnihil sericeum producto.— Collected in Mexico, by C. R. Orcutt, no. 4386 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 282534).

This species is most nearly related to *Melampodium longipilum* Rob. but differs in having a less branched stem, broader leaves which are abruptly contracted below the middle to a petiolate base, longer peduncles, and fewer heads.

SANVITALIOPSIS LIEBMANNII Schz. Bip. Leopoldina xxiii. 89 (1887); Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. xli. 261 (1905).

So far as known to the writer no collection of this apparently rare species has been made since it was discovered in the early forties by LIEBMANN along the Rio Taba in southern Mexico. Excellent specimens were obtained by Professor C. Conzatti on the Cerro San Antonio de la Cal, altitude 1600 m., State of Oaxaca, Mexico, 18 August, 1907, no. 1952 (hb. Field Museum), which were taken to represent the above species and accordingly were sent to the Gray Herbarium for comparison with authentic material. Professor

B. L. ROBINSON has very kindly compared for me the CONZATTI plant with a part of the original LIEBMAN material now at the Gray Herbarium and states there is no doubt that they are conspecific. Hence a second locality may be definitely recorded for this interesting composite shrub.

Sclerocarpus multifidus Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua (?); caule erecto vel ascendente; ramis ramulisque striatis strigosisque; foliis alternis petiolatis vel summis sessilibus ambitu ovatis vel oblongo-ovatis 5–8 cm. longis 1–4 cm. latis pinnato-multifidis utrinque adpresso-pubescentibus subtus pallidioribus, lobis linear-lanceolatis acutis integris vel irregulariter dentatis; inflorescentiis terminalibus; capitulis longe pedunculatis, pedunculis 4–16 cm. longis nudis plus minusve adpresso-pubescentibus; bracteis involucri foliaceis lanceolatis 7–12 mm. longis acutis hirsutis persistentibus; corollis florum radii flavis, tubo gracili 2.5–3 mm. longo, radiis oblongo-ovatis bidentatis supra minuto-papillosum subtus parce strigosis; paleis receptaculi achænia maturata arte involventibus 4–5 mm. longis tuberculatis et parce hirsutis; achæniis obliquo-ovatis circiter 4 mm. longis striatulis glabris.—MEXICO. State of Guerrero: Rio Balsas, 26 August, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 4177 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 282101, type). The character of the leaves renders this a unique and very easily recognized species.

Sclerocarpus Orcuttii Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua (?); caule erecto ramoso purpurascens; ramis ramulisque striatis parce substrigosis; foliis alternis petiolatis ovatis 2–3.5 cm. longis 1–2 cm. latis acutis vel obtusis subintegris trinerviis utrinque strigoso-hispidis basi cuncatis subtus pallidioribus; petiolis usque ad 1.5 cm. longis; pedunculis 1–6 cm. longis subadpresso-hispidis; capitulis radiatis; bracteis exterioribus involucri foliaceis obovatis 5–6 mm. longis 3–5 mm. latis submucronatis strigoso-hispidis; radiis ovato-oblongis juventate aurantio-flavis; paleis florum disci achænia maturata amplectentibus parce tuberculatis hirsutisque; achæniis obliquis 2.5–3 mm. longis epapposis glabris.—MEXICO. State of Colima: Colima, 24 October, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 4599 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 283411, type).

SCLEROCARPUS UNISERIALIS (Hook.) Benth. & Hook. f., var. **papposus** Greenman, var. nov.

Caulis dense strigoso-pubescent; foliis inferioribus longe petiolatis subtus incano-strigosis; achæniis oblongo-ovatis glabris, pappo coronato-faciatu 2.5 mm. longo.—MEXICO. State of Guerrero: Rio Balsas, 26 August, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 4208 (hb. Field Museum,

cat. no. 282121). Similar to the species but with a closely appressed-pubescent stem, minute outer involucral bracts and a well developed pappus.

Isocarpha blepharolepis Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba perennis tota subvilloso-tomentosa; ramis ramulisque teretibus; foliis infra oppositis supra alternis brevipetiolatis vel sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis 1-3.5 cm. longis 3-12 mm. latis acutis integris vel denticulatis utrinque pubescentibus; capitulis ad apicem ramulorum dispositis conferto-cymosis multifloris ovato-oblongis 5-8 mm. longis; squamis involucri biseriatis oblongo-lanceolatis 2-3 mm. longis acutis ciliatis et extrinsecus pubescentibus; receptaculo elongato, paleis spathulato-cuncatis obtusis uninerviis conspicue ciliatis dorso pubescentibus plus minusve viridibus vel purpurascensibus, margine membranaceis; corollis tubulosis ad faucem ampliatis albis vel purpurascensibus, tubo extus sparsissime glanduloso-hirtello; achaeniis calvis circiter 1.5 mm. longis 5-angulatis glabris.—PERU: Somate, altitude 100 m., 18 November, 1910, C. H. T. Townsend, no. 825 (no. 534396 hb. U. S. Nat. Museum), type; fragment and photograph in hb. Field Museum.

This species at first suggests the common *Isocarpha oppositifolia* R. Br. from which it is readily distinguished by the alternate upper leaves and by the thin one-nerved blunt and strongly ciliated pales of the receptacle.

Gymnolomia guatemalensis Greenman, comb. nov. *G. patens* var. *guatemalensis* Rob. & Greenm., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xxix. 94 (1899). *G. microcephala*, var. *guatemalensis* Rob. & Greenm., Proc. Am. Acad. xxxix. 101 (1903).

This species was originally characterized as a variety of *G. patens* Gray with the following brief description,— “With copious spreading pubescence on the stem: pedicels 1-2.5 cm. long: pappus none.” Several specimens have since been examined and all possess the copious spreading pubescence on stem, leaves, and in the inflorescence, thus rendering it easily separated from *G. microcephala* Less. with which it has been associated as a variety. Hereto are referred the following,— GUATEMALA: San Miguel Uspantán, Department of Quiché, altitude 1825-3650 m., April, 1892, Heyde & Lux, no. 3370 of John Donnell Smith's sets; Cobán, Department of Alta Verapaz, altitude 1300 m., February, 1903, H. von Tuerckheim, no. 8423 of John Donnell Smith's sets; Sierra de las Minas, Department of Verapaz, 3 March, 1907, W. A. Kellerman, no. 6284 (hb. Field Museum); near Jalapa, Department of Jalapa, altitude 1360 m., 7 January, 1908, W. A. Kellerman, no. 7984 (hb. Field Museum); Cobán, Department of Alta Verapaz, altitude,

1350 m., February, 1907, *H. von Tuerckheim*, no. II. 1602, and March, 1907, no. II, 927 in part (hb. Field Museum).

Perymenium strigillosum Greenman, comb. nov. *P. grande* Hemsl., var. *strigillosum* Rob. & Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. xxxiv. 529 (1899); Jones l. c. xli. 166 (1905). *Zexmenia fasciculata* Coulter in J. D. SMITH's Enum. Pl. Guat. iv. 86 (1895), not Gray.

Fruticosum; caule subtetragono 4-sulcato strigilloso; foliis oppositis petiolatis ovato-lanceolatis 0.5-2 dm. longis 1-6.5 cm. latis acuminatis acutis crenato-serratis basi cuneatis integris utrinque hispidis supra basin 3-nerviis; petiolis usque ad 4 cm. longis et pedunculis adpresso pilosis; inflorescentiis paniculato-cymosis terminalibus; capitulis numerosis radiatis; involuci campanulati ca. 6 mm. alti squamis 2-3-seriatis inaequalibus ovatis vel ovato-oblongis 3-6 mm. longis apice obtusis vel subrotundatis plus minusve ciliatis extrinsecus strigilloso; ligulis conspicuis flavis elliptico-oblongis ca. 1.5 cm. longis 5 mm. latis; pappi setis valde inaequalibus numerosis; achaeiis maturatis 3-4 mm. longis parce pubescentibus, radii triquetris 3-alatis, disci latero-compressis et plus minusve 2-alatis, alis sursum productis pappo liberis.—**GUATEMALA:** Department of Santa Rosa, Cenaguilla, altitude 1200 m., November, 1892, *Heyde & Lux*, no. 4244, exiccatæ John Donnell Smith (hb. Field Museum cat. nos. 264839, 264840); Department of Sacatipéquez, Volcano Agua, altitude 2130-2285 m., 15 February, 1905, and 4 February, 1908, *W. A. Kellerman*, nos. 5326, 7425 (hb. Field Museum, cat. nos. 195454, 224429). Department of Talapa, Volcano Imay, altitude 1500 m., 8 January, 1908, *W. A. Kellerman*, no. 7040 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 224250). **SAN SALVADOR:** Amatcpeque Hill, near San Salvador, altitude 1200 m., 2 February, 1907, *H. Pittier*, no. 1906 (hb. U.S. Nat. Museum, cat. no. 578308, fragments in hb. Field Museum).

A re-examination of the material referred to *Perymenium grande* Hemsl. by ROBINSON and GREENMAN in their revision of this genus shows that the variety *strigillosum* may be clearly differentiated from Mr. HEMSLY'S species by the appressed or strigillose pubescence on stem, branches, inflorescence and petioles, by the uniformly shorter and narrower involucral bracts, and by the thicker leaves. It seems therefore best to regard this plant as a species rather than a variety, hence it is here raised to specific rank and a description appended.

ZEXMENIA ELEGANS Schz. Bip., var. *Kellermanii* Greenman, var. nov.

A forma typica recedit foliis subtus pedunculisque strigoso-pubescentibus.—**GUATEMALA:** Department of Izabal: Las Amates, 15 February, 1908, and 17 January, 1905, *W. A. Kellerman*, nos. 7612, 5332 (hb. Field Museum).

TAGETES JALISCENSIS Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. xl. 47 (1904).

Specimens well exemplifying this species were collected on hillsides along the road to San Domingo mine, altitude 1580 m., near Etzatlan, State of Jalisco, Mexico, 6 October, 1908, *Barnes & Land*, no. 287 (hb. Field Museum).

Liabum adenotrichum Greenman, sp. nov.

Frutex 3–4 m. altus; caulis juvenilibus floccoso-tomentosis glabratissimis; foliis oppositis vel ternatis petiolatis trinervatis ovatis 6–13 cm. longis 2–7.5 cm. latis acuminatis callosso-denticulatis ad basin abrupte contractis cuneatis et petiolam decurrentibus supra arachnoideo-tomentulosis glabratissimis subtus densissime albo-lanatis petiolis 2.5–3 cm. longis subglabratissimis; inflorescentiis paniculatis terminalibus albotomentosis et pilis stipitato-glandulosis intermixtis; capitulis discoideis circiter 20-floris; involucri squamis 4–5-seriatis acutis vel obtusis exterioribus triangulari-ovatis acutis circiter 3 mm. longis striatis externe sparsissime tomentosis et pilis stipitato-glandulosis intermixtis, squamis interioribus gradatim majoribus lanceolatis vel lanceolato-oblongis acutis vel obtusis 3–10 mm. longis; corollis 11–12 mm. longis flavidulis sparsissime pilosis; achaenii circiter 2 mm. longis hirsutopubescentibus et stipitato-glandulosis; pappi setis 2-seriatis.—MEXICO. State of Oaxaca: Cerro de Frujano, Distrito del Centro, altitude 1700 m., 15 November, 1908, C. Conzatti, no. 2316 (hb. Field Museum, cat. nos. 239615, 246875).

In general appearance *L. adenotrichum* resembles *L. glabrum* Hemsl., var. *hypoleucum* Greenm., but differs in the more pointed involucral bracts, the presence of stipitate-glandular hairs in the inflorescence, and pubescent achenes.

Senecio (§Suffruticosi) alvarezensis Greenman, sp. nov.

Herbaceus perennis ubique floccoso-tomentosus; caule erecto ramoso striato plus minusve lignoso; foliis in partibus caulinis superioribus laternis sessilibus irregulariter laciniato-lobatis vel subpinnatis 3–8 cm. longis 1–4.5 cm. latis supra arachnoideo-tomentulosis subtus dense et persistenter albo-lanatis basi subamplexicaulibus, laciniis irregulariter sinuato-denticulatis margine revolutis; inflorescentiis subcorymbosocymosis multicapitatis; capitulis radiatis ca. 1 cm. altis heterogamis; involucris campanulatis calyculatis tomentulosis, bracteolis calyculatis linear-attenuatis conspicuis; involucri squamis plerumque 21 lanceolato-linearis 7–8 mm. longis acuminatis acutis nigro-penicillatis; floribus feminibus ligulatis 10–12, ligulis flavis; floribus disci ca. 50 numero squamis involucri paullo longioribus; pappi setis albis; achaenii maturatis

2.5 mm. longis cano-hirtellis.—MEXICO. State of San Luis Potosi; Alvarez, 28 September to 3 October, 1902, Dr. Edward Palmer, no. 177 (hb. Gray and hb. Field Museum).

Senecio (§Terminales) Orcuttii Greenm, sp. nov.

Arborescens 2-3 m. altus; foliis petiolatis oblongo-ovatis usque ad 6 dm. longis 3-3.5 dm. latis profunde pinnato-partitis, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis 4-18 cm. longis 1.5-4.5 cm. latis acuminatis acutis remote apiculato-dentatis ciliatis supra atro-viridibus subtus pallidioribus utrinque parce pubescentibus vel glabris; inflorescentiis terminalibus corymboso-cymosis glabris vel sparsissime pubescentibus; capitulis numerosis 12-15 mm. altis heterogamis minute calyculatis; involucris subcylindratis vel anguste campanulatis, squamis 8 lineari-lanceolatis 12-13 mm. longis acutis vel obtusis glabris; floribus femineis ligulatis, tubo ca. 7 mm. longo, ligulis flavis 1 cm. longis 3-4 mm. latis; floribus disci 12-15, corollis sursum gradatim ampliatim 5-dentatis; pappi setis albis caducissime; achaenii striato-costatis ca. 4 mm. longis glabris.—MEXICO. State of Vera Cruz: Omealca, near Cordova, on limestone cliffs, 6 April, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 3150 (hb. Field Muscum, cat. nos. 279188-90).

The writer has at hand but a leaf and a part of an inflorescence yet the plant belongs evidently to the section *Terminales* Greenm. and is allied to *S. arborescens* Seem. and *S. copeyensis* Greenm. From both these species, however, *S. Orcuttii* is distinguished readily by the deeply pinnately parted almost compound leaf and large heads.

PICRIS ECHIOIDES L. Sp. Pl. 792 (1753).

Good specimens of this species were collected at Cherubusco, Distrito Federal, Mexico, 4 October, 1910, C. R. Orcutt, no. 4283 (hb. Field Museum, cat. no. 282479). The plant is well established at this station, but the species seems not to have been reported hitherto from Mexico.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PUBLICATION 172.

BOTANICAL SERIES.

VOL. II, No. 9.

I. THE GENERA PEDILANTHUS AND
CUBANTHUS, AND OTHER AMER-
ICAN EUPHORBIACEAE

BY

CHARLES FREDERICK MILLSPAUGH.

II. TWO NEW STONECROPS FROM
GUATEMALA

BY

RAYMOND HAMET.

CHARLES FREDERICK MILLSPAUGH,
Curator, Department of Botany.



CHICAGO, U. S. A.

December, 1913.

PRINTED IN U.S.A. - 30-1913.

I.—THE GENERA PEDILANTHUS AND CUBANTHUS AND OTHER AMERICAN EUPHORBIACEAE.

By CHAS. F. MILLSPAUGH.

PEDILANTHUS Neck.

Tithymaloides Tourn. Inst., 654. 1700.

Euphorbia sp. Linn. Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

Pedilanthus Neck. Elem. Bot., 2:354. 1790.

Ventenatia Tratt. Gen. Pl. Disp., 87. 1802.

Crepidaria Haw. Succ., 136. 1812.

Hexadenia Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 19. 1849.

Diadenaria Kl. & Gke. ibid.

Involucres oblique, shoe-shaped, on a slender peduncle; the tube more or less fissured superiorly and notched inferiorly at the bilabiate apex or throat, with two lateral and one median accessory lobes more or less closing the fissure, the tube bearing an appendix on the superior aspect of its posterior extremity. Appendix gibbous and interiorly glandular posteriorly, its lip notched or 2-3-lobed and extending anteriorly above the posterior end of the superior fissure of the tube. Flowers pedicellate, the male numerous, ecalyculate, sometimes with linear bracteoles at the base; female single with a long style, finally protruding and generally declinate from the throat of the tube, stigmas 3, long connate, often separate at the apex and frequently bi-lobed. Seeds ecarunculate. Leaves with the midrib thickened and often keeled beneath.

Tropical American and Madagascanian shrubs with fleshy branches and milky juice, alternate leaves, glandular stipules if any, opposite floral leaves and cymose terminal or upper-axillary involucres.

Type species: *Euphorbia tithymaloides* Linn.

§EUPEDILANTHUS: Involucres more or less horizontal, the tube long-fissured above, shallowly notched below, 5-lobed, the two main lobes much broader, the two lateral small and more or less connate with the main lobes along their fissural margin, the fifth lobe partially connate with the base of the lateral lobes or sometimes entirely free. Appendix 1-2 or 3-lobed anteriorly, the saccate posterior portion separated from the floral cavity of the tube and including 2-6 small, verrucose glands. Stems with a small stipular gland on each side of the leaf attachment.

KEY

INVOLUCRE SHOE-SHAPED. Appendix smaller than the tube.

Lobe of the appendix entire:

Tube glabrous without and within:

Male and female pedicels hairy

1 *retusus*

Male pedicels hairy, female glabrous:

Appendix one third the length of the tube:

Lobe hairy-margined

2 *tithymaloides*

Lobe not hairy-margined

3 *Deamii*

Appendix one half the length of the tube

4 *jamaicensis*

Male and female pedicels glabrous:

Leaves glabrous

5 *parasiticus*

Leaves pubescent:

Bracts minute, cuculliform, style 6-toothed

6 *Pringlei*

Bracts large, foliaceous; style 3-lobed

7 *Smallii*

Tube glabrous without, hairy within

8 *padifolius*

Tube pubescent without, glabrous within:

Bractlets longer than the peduncles

9 *angustifolius*

Bractlets half the length of the peduncles, or less:

Male and female pedicels puberulent throughout

10 *bahamensis*

Male and female pedicels puberulent above

11 *Fendleri*

Male pedicels glabrous, female pubescent at base

12 *Grisebachii*

Lobe of the appendix bipartite:

Colored floral bracts conspicuous: exceeding the inflorescence:

Involucral tube glabrous:

Glands of the appendix 2

13 *articulatus*

Glands of the appendix 4

14 *bracteatus*

Involucral tube puberulent:

Capsule cornuate

15 *spectabilis*

Capsule not cornuate:

Male and female pedicels glabrous:

Lobes of the appendix laterally compressed:

Lobes glabrous

16 *Greggii*

Lobes puberulent

17 *Olsson-Sefferi*

Lateral and fifth lobes of the tube flabellate

18 *involucratus*

Lateral and fifth lobes of the tube linear

19 *rubescens*

Male pedicels glabrous, female pubescent:

Filaments and anthers glabrous

20 *Palmeri*

Filaments and anthers pubescent

21 *tomentellus*

Involucral tube hairy

22 *Pavonis*

Colored floral bracts not exceeding the inflorescence:

Bracts the length of the peduncles

23 *macradenius*

Colored floral bracts wanting:

Peduncle posteriorly affixed to the tube:

Appendix projected along the margin of the fissure:

Peduncles glabrous

24 *Erstedi*

Peduncles puberulous

25 *aphyllus*

Appendix not projected along the margin of the fissure:

Tube glabrous within

26 *nodiflorus*

Tube hairy within

27 *cymbiferus*

Peduncle centrally affixed to the tube

28 *macrocarpus*

Lobe of the appendix tripartite:

Two of the divisions superior, one inferior

29 *peritropoides*

All three divisions on one plane

30 *Itzeaeus*

INVOLUCRE HOOD-SHAPED. Appendix larger than the tube

31 *Finkii*

1. *PEDILANTHUS RETUSUS* Benth. in Hook. Jour. and Kew Misc., 6:321. 1854.

Shrubby 9 dm.—1.50 m.: leaves glabrous, ovate, 3.8—5 cm. long, 2.5 cm. broad, subsessile, oblique, cuneate at the base, retuse, lightly keeled beneath. Cymes terminal and upper axillary, short. Involucres 7—8 mm. long: tube glabrous, thrice as long as the appendix; male and female pedicels hairy; appendix lobe entire, truncate, thickened (glandular *sic.*) slightly below the apex, 4-glandular. Capsule large, rotund; seeds subcarinate on the dorsum.

Differs from *P. tithymalooides* in the shape of the leaves, the hairy female pedicel, smaller involucres, and the lip of the appendix being thickened at the apex.

Type locality: COLOMBIA, Barra, Rio Negro, Spruce 1469. Type in herb. Boissier, Geneva.

Distribution: VENEZUELA, Margarita Island, Johnson 59.

2. *PEDILANTHUS TITHYMALOIDES* (L.) Poit. An. Mus. Paris, 19:390. 1812.

Tithymaloides myrtifolius Curassavicus Commel. Hort., t. 16. 1706.

Euphorbia tithymaloides Linn. Hort. Cliff., 198. 1737: Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

Euphorbia myrtifolia Lam. Dict., 2:419. 1786.

Crepidaria myrtifolia Haw. Pl. Succ., 136. 1812.

Euphorbia carinata Don. Hort. Cantab., Ed. 9:195. 1819.

Euphorbia canaliculata Lodd. Bot. Cab., t. 727. 1822.

Pedilanthes canaliculatus Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 1:355. 1827.

Pedilanthes myrtifolius Lk. Hort. Bot. Berol., 2:18. 1833.

Pedilanthes carinata Raf. Fl. Tell., 4:117. 1836.

Pedilanthes myrsifolius Raf. loc. cit.

Shrubby 1.20—1.80 m.; leaves glabrous, subsessile, cuneate at the base, ovate or oblong, 3.5—7.5 cm. long, apex acute often recurved, margin subundulate, the mid-vein often prominently undulate-carinate beneath. Cymes terminal, dense; floral leaves ovate, long-acuminate, slightly longer than the peduncles, early deciduous. Involucres purple, 1.1—1.3 mm. long; tube thin, smooth. Appendix 4-glandular, the lobe linear, short. Male pedicels hairy, female glabrous. Style shortly bifid. Capsule 7.5 mm. long, 9 mm. broad, truncate at base and apex, coccæ keeled; seeds ovate, 5 mm. long.

Type locality: CURAÇAO.

Distribution: VENEZUELA, Lyon; Gollmer. COLOMBIA, Holton; H. H. Smith 1295. GUATEMALA, 2072, 6764 John Donnell-Smith; 5011

Shannon. HONDURAS, 5467 *Thieme*. MEXICO, *Nickels*. CUBA, *de la Ossa*; *de la Sagra*; *Wright*, *Britton*, *Britton & Cowell* 12512; *Combs* 498. SANTO DOMINGO, *Poiteau*. PORTO RICO, *Sintenis* 3698, 5717; *Mr. & Mrs. Heller* 34; *Millspaugh* 157. FLORIDA, *Britton* 281. BAHAMAS, *Brace* 4144; *Britton & Millspaugh* 5791. ST. CROIX, *Ricksecker*. MONTSERRAT, *Shafer* 216. BARBADOS, *Dash* 631. GRENADA, *Broadway*.

Illustrations: *Commel. Hort.*, t. 91; *Jacq. Amer.*, t. 92; *Descourt. Ant.*, t. 116. *Bot. Cab.*, t. 727; *Bot. Reg.*, t. 837; *Bot. Mag.*, t. 2514.

3. ***Pedilanthus Deamii* Millsp. sp. nov.**

Shrubby; branches smooth, leafy above, naked below, young leafy branchlets tomentose. Leaves thin, sessile, ovate to suborbicular, inaequilateral, acute, narrowed to the base, crispidulous-puberulous on both surfaces, 4.5–6 cm. long, 2.5–3.5 cm. wide, midrib prominent beneath. Cymes nodal, simply bi-cephalic or cymose-bicephalic; bracts small (one fourth the length of the peduncles), cucullate, tomentose; peduncles smooth, 5–6 mm.; involucres small and slender, 1.2 x .3 cm.; tube walls very thin, lower notch shallow, upper fissure extending to the appendix, few-ciliate at the posterior third, principal lobes ovate, erose-dentate, few-ciliate in the sulcus, lateral lobes ligulate, one third free, the apices slightly rounded-truncate, ciliate. Appendix small, less than one third the length of the tube, the lip ligulate, truncate, retuse; glands 4, scutelliform. Male pedicels hairy at the apex, filaments hairy; female pedicel glabrous; style slender, slightly 3-lobed at the apex. Capsule smooth, strongly 3-coccous; seeds grayish-olive, subcylindric, apiculate, 3.8 x 2.5 mm., irregularly and minutely mottled.

Type locality: GUATEMALA, Fiscal, in ravines, alt. 3700 ft.; May 31, 1901, *Chas. C. Deam* 6081. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, sheet No. 247.005.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

4. ***Pedilanthus jamaicensis* Millsp. & Britton. sp. nov.**

Shrubby, 4 dm. high; branches tenuous, glabrous. Leaves short petioled (5 mm.), minutely and sparsely puberulous, oblong to ovate, 3–10 cm. long, narrowed to the petiole, apex blunt. Cymes nodal; involucres 1 cm. x 4 mm.; tube-walls thin, the superior fissure open back to the appendix, inferior notch about one fourth the length of the tube; main lobes ovate, the lateral rectangular-oblong, one half free, all fimbriociliate; male flowers long-exserted, filament one quarter the length of the glabrous pedicel; female pedicel glabrous; style minutely 3-forked at the apex the lobes 2-cleft. Appendix about one half the

length of the tube, lobe deltoid-ligulate, notched at the truncate apex, ciliate-margined; glands 4, small, scutellate, thin.

Type locality: JAMAICA, Negril vicinity, March, 1908, *N. L. Britton & Arthur Hollick*, 2067. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: JAMAICA, *Harris* 10.238.

5. *PEDILANTHUS PARASITICUS* Kl. & Gke. (*nec* Boiss.). *Tricocc.*, 105. 1859.

Euphorbia parasitica Pavon in herb.

Pedilanthes ramosissimus Boiss. in *D. C. Prodr.*, 15:5. 1862.

Shrubby, stem 15.3 cm., alternately and repeatedly short-branched; branches as thick as a goose quill. Leaves sessile, rotund or subcordate at the base, somewhat *crisp-puberulent* beneath, undulate, the larger 2.5 cm. Cymes at the apex of the attenuate floral branchlets which are 1.3-1.8 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. diameter, capitate, densely many involucred; leaves of the inflorescence ovate-oblong, acute, deciduous; involucres small, 7-11 mm. (8 x 4 mm.) long, the tube glabrous, its main lobes broadly rounded, ciliate, the superior fissure two thirds the length of the tube; inferior notch deep; lateral lobes short; *oblong, one third free at their rounded, ciliate apex*; fifth lobe ligulate-spatulate, free to the base, rounded and entire at the ciliate apex; male and female pedicels glabrous. Appendix one third the length of the tube, its lip *ligulate-deltoid*, retuse; glands 2; large, shaped like a ruptured anther, stipitate. Type locality: MEXICO, *Ruiz & Pavon*. Type (*visa*) in herb. Boissier, Geneva.

6. *PEDILANTHUS PRINGLEI* Robinson, *Proc. Amer. Acad.*, 29:322. 1894.

Shrubby, 1.20-1.50 m.; stems smooth, alternately few branched. Leaves softly and closely puberulent on both surfaces, lanceolate, acuminate, 3.8-5.1 cm. long, subsessile by an abruptly narrowed base, midrib white and prominently keeled beneath. Cymes terminal; bracts minute, grayish-tomentose, caducous; peduncles 2.5-5 mm. long; involucres acutish at the base, dark purplish-red, 11 mm. long, glabrous without and within; tube: the lobes finely ciliated on the free margins; male pedicels and filaments glabrous, female pedicel glabrous; style slender, dark-red, trifid. Appendix 4-glandular, glabrous, abruptly bent, attenuate to a very narrow, truncate, entire or slightly retuse apex. Capsule smooth, 6.5-7 mm. in length, upon a stipe 13 mm. long; seeds ashen, ovoid, apiculate.

Type locality: MEXICO, limestone ledges at La Palmas, San Luis Potosi, July 25, 1891, *Cyrus G. Pringle* 5107. Type (*visa*) in herb.

Gray, Cambridge, Mass.

Distribution: MEXICO, Oaxaca, *Pringle* 6043; *Nelson* 1682; *Cæc. & Ed. Seler* 1682; *Tomellin*, *Conzatti* 1672; Salina Cruz, *Deam* 119. GUATEMALA, Gualan, *Deam* 234.

7. **Pedilanthus Smallii** Millsp. sp. nov.

Shrubby, 2 m. high, profusely branching, the branches and branchlets more or less zig-zag (in the type very sharply and strongly so), branchlets slender, stipular glands plainly evident. Leaves densely crisp-puberulent when young, pubescent when developed, sessile, ovate-lanceolate to ovate, acute, the mid-rib inconspicuously keeled beneath. Inflorescence terminal on the young branchlets; bracts foliaceous, exceeding the peduncles, ovate-lanceolate, attenuate at the apex, crisp-pilose; involucres salmon to pink, glabrous without and within, 1 cm. x 4 mm., superior fissure open to the appendix, inferior cleft shallow; main lobes of the tube ovate, rounded and ciliato-fimbriate on the margin, strongly folded into a plait along the margin of the fissure; lateral lobes free only at their rounded apices; fifth lobe free throughout, narrowly ligulate, obtuse. Male and female pedicels glabrous; male flowers about 10; style deeply 3-lobed. Appendix one third the length of the tube; lobe deltoid, not ciliate margined, retuse, strongly marked by a longitudinal channel as if nearing bilobation (in fact in one flower it was found to be deeply bilobed); glands 4, in pairs the outer pair minute. Fruit unknown.

Type locality: FLORIDA, in pine lands near Miami; *John K. Small* 2286, November, 1904. Type in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. Full size photograph in herb. Field Museum.

Distribution: BERMUDA, at Castle Point, *Brown & Britton*, 820, September, 1912.

8. **PEDILANTHUS PADIFOLIUS** (L.) Poit. *An. Mus. Paris*, 19:391. 1812.

Tithymaloides laurocerasi folio Dillen. *Elth.*, t. 288. 1732.

Euphorbia tithymaloides padifolia Linn. *Sp. Pl.*, 453. 1753.

Euphorbia anacampseroides Lam. *Dict.*, 2:420. 1786.

Pedilanthus anacampseroides Kl. & Gke. *Tricocc.*, 106. 1859.

Shrubby. Leaves glabrous, 9-12 x 3-5 cm., subsessile, cuneate at the base, oblong-ovate, obtuse or retuse, keeled beneath. Cymes terminal, open; floral leaves ovate, acute; involucres large, sarcous, hairy within, 1.2 cm. long; tube with the lateral lobes all spatulate and one third connate; male and female peduncles hairy; style entire at the apex the stigmatic point slightly marked with three shallow sulci. Capsule "the size of a hazel nut."

Type locality: ANTILLEAN ISLANDS, *Plumier*.

Distribution: ANTILLEAN ISLANDS, *Descourtils*. SANTO DOMINGO, Schomburgk 168. ST. CROIX, Ricksecker 181; Mrs. Ricksecker 165. ST. KITTS, Britton & Cowell 256.

Illustrations: Descourt. Ant., t. 117; Dillen. Elth., t. 288; Bot. Reg., t. 837; Bot. Mag., t. 254.

9. *PEDILANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS* Poit. An. Mus. Paris, 19:393, t. 19. 1812.

Crepidaria subcarinata Haw. Rev. Pl. Succ., 61. 1821.

Crepidaria cordellata Haw. Rev. Pl. Succ., 136. 1821.

Euphorbia cordellata Haw. Misc. Natur., 185.

Pedilanthes cordatus Spr. Syst., 3:802.

Pedilanthes cordellatus. Steud. Nom. Ed. 2, 2: 282. 1840.

Pedilanthes subcarinatus Steud. Nom., ibid.

Pedilanthes tithymaloides angustifolius pt. Griseb. Fl. Br. W. I., '52. 1859.

Shrub 1-1.3 m. Leaves pubescent, lanceolate, obtusely keeled beneath, 7-10 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. wide. Cymes upper axillary and terminal; bracts ovate, pointed, longer than the peduncles; involucres strongly gibbous, somewhat puberulent, 1 cm. long; tube abruptly truncate, pubescent within; main lobes with ovate, entire, blunt-pointed apices, the two lateral lobes connate to the apex, fifth lobe ligulate with a rounded apex and connate half its length; male and female pedicels hairy the male on the upper third. Appendix strongly gibbous at the base, the lip ligulate, emarginate, not thickened at the apex; glands 4. Seeds strongly trigonal, 4.5 x 3 mm., sharply apiculate, dull ashen, the dorsal angle most prominent.

Type locality: SANTO DOMINGO, Poiteau. Type in herb. Paris.

Distribution: CUBA, Wright. SANTO DOMINGO, Poiteau; Ehrenberg.

PORTO RICO, Garber 107; Sintenis 769; Britton & Shafer 1869.

CULEBRA; Britton 130; Britton & Wheeler 121. ST. CROIX, Ricksecker. JAMAICA, Grisebach.

Illustration: An. Mus. Paris, 19:t.19.

10. *Pedilanthes bahamensis* Millsp. sp. nov.

Shrubby, glabrous, 1-1.5 m., leafless,* irregularly much branched, branches about the size of a lead pencil, gray, roughened with silicious

* I describe the plant as leafless from the fact that no Native has ever seen leaves on the plant even in the most prolonged rainy season; they all know, however, that a cutting will produce leaves if kept in water for a period of about three weeks. I thus produced leaves myself which were oblong-lanceolate, 2 cm. x 8 mm., rounded at the apex, somewhat narrowed to a sessile base, midrib keeled on the lower third, glabrous. (See sheet No. 288.150 in herb. Field Museum).

transverse ridges.* Inflorescence terminal on the branchlets; bracts cucullate, one third to one quarter the length of the peduncles. Involucres about 9 mm. puberulent, bright and lasting madder-lake color; inferior cleft of the tube shallow, the superior fissure open half the length of the tube; main lobes blunt, finely crose-lacerate, the two lateral lobes minute, free only at the apex, the fifth lobe flabelliform, free half its length; male pedicels glabrous, slightly longer than the tube, anthers glabrous, female pedicel minutely puberulent, style very slightly trifid. Appendix narrow, about one half the length of the tube, sarcous, usually sigmoid, the lobe blunt, very slightly notched at the apex, strongly gibbous at the base; glands 2, stipitate, of the form of a ruptured 2-celled anther. Capsule flattened-globose, deeply 3-carpelled; seeds trigonal, olivaceous, the dorsal angle quite prominent, apiculate and with a minute raised pimple at the apex, 3×2.5 mm.

Type locality: GRAND TURK ISLAND, on the rocky plain south of the town where it is one of the common shrubs, C. F. & C. M. Millsbaugh 9030, February, 1911. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, sheet No. 287.782.

Distribution: The BAHAMA ISLANDS from Deep Creek, ANDROS, to ATWOOD CAY, ACKLIN ISLAND, INAGUA, and GRAND TURK to SALT CAY.

II. PEDILANTHIUS FENDLERI Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:5. 1862.

Pedilanthes gritensis Zahlbr. An. K. K. Nat. Hofmus. Wien., 12:104. 1897.

Shrubby. Leaves 3.8-5 cm. long, short petioled, puberulent at least beneath, ciliate at the base, acute, subcarinate. Cymes terminal, few-involucred, dense; bracts one half the length of the peduncles; involucres purple, 9 mm. long, rusty-hairy without, smooth within; tube somewhat gibbous, the notch obtuse; main lobes rotund, lateral pair blunt-ligulate, connate except at the apex, fifth lobe ligulate, half free, rounded at the apex, all ciliate on the apical margin; male and female pedicels hairy on the upper two thirds; style trifid at the apex, the stigmatic lobes bifid. Appendix strongly ascending, one third the length of the tube, the ligulate lobe round-margined; glands 4.

Type locality: VENEZUELA, *Fendler* 1202. Type (*co-type visa*) in herb. de Candolle, Geneva.

Distribution: VENEZUELA, Karsten. COLOMBIA, H. H. Smith 1295. MARGARITA ISLAND, Miller & Johnston 31.

* The peculiar silicious ridges of the stems and branches produce a high squeak when they are rubbed together — children play at fiddling with them, hence the local name "Monkey-fiddle." (The play of children being locally termed "monkey play.")

12. **Pedilanthus Grisebachii** Millsp. & Britton. sp. nov.

Pedilanthus angustifolius Griseb. pt. (*non Poit.*), Fl. Br. W. I., 52. 1859.

Shrubby, 1 m. high, alternately branching, canescent above. Leaves canescent, narrowly lanceolate to linear, 1-3 cm. long, 3-4 mm. wide, narrowed to the base, blunt at the apex, the midrib keeled beneath. Inflorescence terminal on the branches, few to several involucred; bracts small about half the length of the peduncles; peduncles hairy, .8-1 cm. long; involucres small, 6.5-7 mm., canescent without, pubescent within; tube truncate at the apex, the main lobes broad, erose dentate; lateral lobes minute, spatulate, free only at the erose apex; the fifth lobe spatulate, fimbriate, connate two thirds its length; female pedicel slightly hairy at the base, style slightly 3-cleft at the apex; male pedicels glabrous. Appendix strongly gibbous at the base, somewhat more than half the length of the tube, the lobe thickened and emarginate at the apex; glands 4. Capsule smooth, not strongly angled; seeds very slightly trigonal almost without angles, 3.5×2.5 mm., deep reddish-brown mottled with irregular, light maculae.

Type locality: JAMAICA, Bull Bay, on a roadside bank, N. L. Britton 3677, September 14, 1908. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: JAMAICA, Harris 9645. PORTO RICO, Yauco, Underwood & Griggs 637; Ponc, Heller 6192.

13. **PEDILANTHUS ARTICULATUS** (Kl. & Gke.) Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:6. 1862.

Diadenaria articulata Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 108. 1859.

Leaves 3.8-5 cm. long, crisp-puberulent, sessile, shortly cuneate at the base, oblong, obtuse or retuse, ribbed-plicate. Cymes terminal, repeatedly dichotomous, its branches long and leafy, appressed hairy; floral leaves (*bracts*) longer than the involucres, ovate, puberulent, subcordate, cornucopia-shaped, mucronate; involucres *central upon the peduncle*, 2.8-1.4 cm.; tube glabrous *without minutely and densely puberulent within, the superior fissure open to the appendix and the inferior notch to the peduncle; lobes all fimbriate, the main pair ovate, the lateral ligulate-flabellate connate three quarters their length, the fifth free nearly throughout; male and female pedicels glabrous, filaments densely hairy. Appendix lobes deltoid, densely pubescent upon the inner surface, the terminal half revolute; glands 2 urceolate, long stipitate the lower half connate with the walls.* Near *P. Pavonis* from which it differs in its obtuse, plicate leaves and the inflorescence characters.

Type locality: MEXICO, *Pavon*. Type (*visa*) in Herbarium Boissier, Geneva.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

14. **PEDILANTHUS BRACTEATUS** (Jacq.) Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:6. 1862.

Euphorbia bracteata Jacq. Schoenb., 3:14, t. 276. 1798.

Ventenatia bracteatus Tratt. Gen. Pl. Disp., 87. 1802.

Shrubby, 1.20 m., branches scabrous leafless before flowering. Leaves smooth, 1 dm. long, subsessile, rounded at the base, oblong, obtuse or retuse, keeled beneath. Cymes terminal, repeatedly dichotomous, the articulations elongated, glabrous, leafy; floral leaves longer than the involucres, ovate, acuminate, concave, glabrous; tube of the involucre glabrous; lateral lobes linear, villous, shorter than the fifth lobe; pedicels and filaments glabrous; styles connate throughout. Appendix somewhat short, 4-glandular. Capsule subspherical, 3-angled.

Type locality: MEXICO.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

Illustrations: Jacq. Schoenb., 3:t.276.

15. **PEDILANTHUS SPECTABILIS** Robinson, Proc. Am. Acad., 43:23. 1907.

Shrubby; stems about 9 dm., terete, thick, leafy, gray. Leaves ovate-oblong, shortly and thickly petioled, 9 cm. long, 3.8–6.3 cm. broad, entire, smooth above, short and soft pubescent beneath, apex rotund, sometimes retuse, always mucronulate, slightly cordate at the base. Cymes terminal, dichotomous, densely bracteate, 16.5 cm. broad; bracts broadly ovate, cordate, sessile, opposite, entire, 3.8–5 cm. diameter, longer than the internode, acute or acuminate, extended into a tail, puberulous, purple-red, margin tomentellate; peduncles gray-tomentose on the lower half glabrous above; involucre white, 1.9 cm. long the base slightly invaginate; the inferior notch extending nearly to the peduncle; main lobes shorter and broader, the other three ligulate, free nearly to the base, all erose at the apex and tomentellate on the margins; stipe of ovary smooth, nodding; filaments smooth; style 9.5 mm. long; stigma unevenly 3-pronged; capsule subspherical, about 9.5 mm. in diameter, obtuse, 3-lobed, each carpel cornuate at the upper and lower dorsal ends; seeds grayish-green, angular, 5 mm. long. Appendix deeply 2-parted, lobes linear, acute, about 18 mm. long, much shorter than the tube, scaphoid, thickened and bi-laterally scutellate at the prow-shaped tips; 4-glandular, glands morchellæform.

Type locality: MEXICO, Iguala Cañon, on limestone ridges, alt. 2,500 ft., December 28, 1906, Cyrus G. Pringle 13.914. Type (*visa*) in herb. Gray, Cambridge, Mass.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

16. ***Pedilanthus Greggii* Millsp. sp. nov.**

Shrubby; stems ligneous, irregularly branching. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, subsessile, about 9×3 cm., keeled beneath, finely puberulent, cuneate at the base, acute. Bracts large, including the involucres, ovate, broad, 1.5 cm. \times 8 mm., rounded at the base acuminate at the apex, reddish; involucres 1.8 cm. long, finely puberulent without pubescent within; tube truncate, the inferior cleft one third its length; main lobes broad, truncate, erose-dentate; lateral lobes ligulate, erose dentate, two thirds connate with the main lobes; fifth lobe similar but connate for only half its length; female pedicel short, glabrous; male pedicels unknown.* Appendix projecting backward in a sac, 9 mm. long, deeply cleft into two ligulate lobes each of which is folded upon itself to the form of a canoe with a bifid prow; glands 2, large, deltoid, stipitate. Capsule depressed-globose shortly exserted; seeds trigonal, 5×4 mm., white-farinose, apiculate at both base and apex, angles prominent the dorsal most strongly so.

Type locality: MEXICO, Dr. J. Gregg 1156. Type in herb. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, sheet No. 13.466.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

17. ***Pedilanthus Olsson-Sefferi* Millsp. sp. nov.**

Shrubby; stems and branches succulent, hollow. Leaves short petioled, glabrous above densely crisp-puberulent beneath, $3-6 \times 1.5-2$ cm., oblong to ovate, obtuse, midrib keeled beneath. Inflorescence terminal, cymose, puberulent; floral leaves oval, $4-2.5 \times 2-1.5$ cm., acute to acuminate, twice the length of the involucre and its peduncle; peduncles shorter than the breadth of the involucre. Involucre small, $1 \times .5$ cm., minutely puberulent especially at the base; tube thick; inferior notch half the length of the tube, superior fissure also half its length; main lobes oblong, the free margin minutely and evenly serrate; lateral lobes ligulate, truncate, serrate, connate at the lower third; fifth lobe ligulate, rounded and serrate at the apex, free to its base; male pedicels and filaments glabrous, anthers pilose; female pedicel pilose, style 6-cleft at the apex. Appendix half the length of the tube, sarcous, the lip deeply cleft into two ligulate, blunt lobes folded upon themselves like a trough, the margins and apices hairy; glands 2, large, cymbaliform.

*All destroyed by insect pests in the specimens seen.

form, set closely facing each other at the base of the tube. Fruit unknown.

Type locality: MEXICO, Tomellin, collected by the late *Dr. Pehr Olsson-Seffer*, August, 1910. Type in herb. Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, sheet No. 13. 465.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

18. **PEDILANTHUS INVOLUCRATUS** (Kl. & Gke.) Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:6. 1862.

Diadenaria involucrata Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 107. 1859.

Shrubby, 9 dm.—1.2 m. Leaves petiolate (petioles 6 mm. long), glabrous above, deflexed puberulent beneath, oblong, short-apiculate, 7.5 cm. long, 4.2 cm. broad. Cymes terminal bi-cephalic; bracts of the inflorescence puberulent, orbicular, apiculate, 2 cm. long, 1.6 mm. broad; involucres small, 10 mm. long; filaments glabrous.

Type locality: MEXICO. Type a living plant in the Botanical Garden, Berlin, 1859.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

19. **PEDILANTHUS RUBESCENS** Brandegee, in Zoe, 5:209. 1905.

Stems numerous 1—2 m. high, much branched. Leaves nearly glabrous, ovate-lanceolate, cuneate at the base into a short petiole, midrib keeled and excurrent at the tip, 9 cm. long, 3.5 cm. broad. Cymes terminal, the floral leaves brick-red; involucres pubescent, cuneate at the base, 2 cm. x 9 mm., the inferior notch extending nearly to the base, the two main lobes oblong-oval, the two lateral narrow, linear, erose at the apex, connate four fifths their length, fifth lobe ligulate, truncate, crenate-dentate; male and female pedicels glabrous, filaments glabrous; style nearly 1 cm. long; capsule smooth, on a stipe 1 cm. long, 12 mm. broad; seeds somewhat cuboid, apiculate, 5.5 x 4.5 mm., strongly 3-angled the dorsal most prominent, reddish-brown, pulverulent (not pubescent). Appendix with two elongated-deltoid lobes thickened and compressed laterally at the bilobate apex, each with a large, phalloid gland at its base.

Type locality: MEXICO, Culican, August 30, 1904, *T. S. Brandegee*.

Type (*visa*) in herb. University of California, Berkeley.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality where it was also collected by *Dr. Edward Palmer* in 1891 (his number 1767 in herb. New York Botanical Garden).

20. **Pedilanthes Palmeri** Millsp. sp. nov.

Shrubby; stems hollow except at the nodes. Leaves broadly lanceolate-ovate, acute, narrowed to a cuneate base, glabrous, keeled beneath.

Cymes trichotomous ultimately 3-cephalic; peduncles 1-2 cm. long, slender, finely puberulent; bracts $1.5 \times .8$ cm., oval, acute, slightly exceeding the peduncles; involucres puberulent, $1.5 \times .6$ cm., the superior fissure closed to the throat by the connate lateral and fifth lobes; tube short, deeply notched beneath, projecting narrowly backward to support the long appendix; main lobes broader than long, the apex rounded, each with a projecting deltoid tooth connate with the lanceolate, acute, lateral lobes which, in turn, are connate with the ligulate, truncate, fifth lobe so that all together entirely close the usual superior fissure of the tube, all three minor lobes are free at their apices the fifth being slightly longer than the lateral; the notch of the tube has three to four raggedly-deltoid teeth at the base of its sulcus; male pedicels glabrous, female puberulent. Appendix as long as the tube, projecting posteriorly half its length and extending anteriorly along the margin of the fissure to the throat, split its entire length into two separate, linear lobes folded upon themselves upward like a trough; glands 4, of two sorts, circular with raised thickened margin: two single ones placed flat against the walls of the gibbum, two double ones placed back-to-back at the summits of long stipes connivent with the walls at the base of the linear lobes (these latter resemble stamens with ruptured, 2-celled adnate anthers).

Type locality: MEXICO, Tepic, 1892, Dr. Edward Palmer 1995. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

21. *PEDILANTHUS TOMENTELLUS* Robn. & Greenm. Am. Jour. Sci., 50:164. 1896.

Tall, $1.5-2.4$ m., rusty-tomentulose; branches stout, terete. Leaves short petioled, ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, obtusish, tomentulose upon both surfaces, 4.8 cm. long, 2.4 cm. broad. Cymes terminal, twice dichotomously forked, about 5 cm. diameter, outer floral leaves and those of the forks large, bright red, sessile, broadly ovate or suborbicular, cordate, shortly acuminate, tomentulose, 2.4-3 cm. long, enclosing the smaller bracts and the involucres thus giving the cyme a somewhat 2-cephalic appearance. Involucres 1.2 cm. in length, tomentulose throughout, unequally 5-cleft at the throat the divisions rounded to sub-truncate with an erose or fimbriated margin, the three interior much smaller, linear-oblong; pedicels of the staminate flowers glabrous, filaments and anthers pubescent; pedicel ovary and style of the pistillate flowers ferruginous-tomentose; style 5 mm. long the three divisions 2-cleft. Appendix deeply 2-cleft the lobes about 7 mm. long, lanceolate, obtuse, thickened at the apex; glands 2 or 4.

Type locality: Mexico, Oaxaca, in hedgerows, alt. 5,500 ft., September 6, 1894, *Cyrus G. Pringle* 4912. Type (*visa*) in herb. Gray, Cambridge, Mass.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality where it was also collected by *Seler* 1402; *Chas. L. Smith* 216, 1182; and *E. W. Nelson* 1201.

22. **PEDILANTHIUS PAVONIS** (Kl. & Gke.) Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:6. 1862.

Diadenaria Pavonis Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 108. 1859.

Leaves large, 12.5–17.5 cm. long, 6.5–7.5 cm. broad, subsessile, coriaceous, glabrous, rounded at the base, oblong, acute. Cymes terminal, many times dichotomous, compactly corymbose, closely hirsute; floral leaves ample, 1.8–2 cm. long, longer than the involucres, oval, subcordate at the base, apiculate, persistent, puberulent. Involucres puberulent, 1.6–1.8 cm. long; tube narrower than the appendix and scarcely longer, the main lobes fimbriate on the margins; pedicels of the male flowers filamentosely hairy. Appendix scarcely shorter than the tube, 2-glandular, the lip plainly inflexed with an evident fold beneath the apex within.

Type locality: MEXICO, *Ruiz & Pavon*. Type (*visa*) in herb. Boissier, Geneva.

Distribution: MEXICO, Colima, *Palmer* 1328 (1891).

23. **PEDILANTHIUS MACRADENIUS** Donnell-Smith, in Bot. Gaz., 19:263. 1894.

Arboreous; leaves glabrous, 10–15 x 5–7.5 cm., at the apex of the branches, olive-green, broadly ovate-oblong, obtuse at both base and apex; petioles glabrous, 6 mm. long. Cymes short, few-involucred, springing from the upper axils; bracts oblong-ovate, longer than the peduncles, 12 x 6 mm., rubescent beneath hoary pubescence; peduncles hairy; involucre rubescent, 1–1.5 x .6 cm., glabrous without, densely pubescent within including the lobes; superior fissure closed to the throat, inferior notch about one third the length of the tube; main lobes ovate, acute, long-hairy at the apex; lateral lobes free only at the spatulate, hairy apex; fifth lobe ligulate-spatulate hairy at the apex; male and female pedicels glabrous, bracteoles many, threadlike. Appendix nearly one half the length of the tube, cleft for about one third its length into two broadly ovate, flat lobes; glands 2, large, oval, flat. Capsules 8 mm. diameter, depressed-spherical, marked with six broad white lines of dehiscence; coccules carinate; seeds trigonal-globose.

Type locality: GUATEMALA, Canival, Huehuetenango, alt. 3,200 ft.

December, 1891, *Dr. W. C. Shannon*, U. S. A. 412. Type (*visa*) in herb. Capt. John Donnell-Smith, in herb. U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

24. *PEDILANTHUS OERSTEDII* Kl. & Gke. *Tricocc.*, 106. 1859.

Branches virgate, leafless, terete, sparsely branchleted, long and stiffly puberulent. Cymes terminal; involucres solitary or few, peduncles glabrous.

(Said to differ from *P. aphyllus* only in the above characters).

Type locality: NICARAGUA, Segovia, *Oersted*. Type in herb. Botanical Museum, Copenhagen.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

25. *PEDILANTHUS APIHYLLUS* Boiss. in Kl. & Gke. *Tricocc.*, 100. 1859.

Pedilanthus calcaratus Schlecht. in *Linnæa*, 19:155. 1847. *ex ref. et descr. pl. non visa.*

Branches virgate, leafless, whitish, nearly simple. Cymes terminal; floral leaves deciduous; involucres single or in twos; peduncles pubescent; *involucres 2 cm. long (1.2-1.4 cm.)*; *tube* hairy within, *deeply notched below, the main lobes rounded and erose-dentate at the apex, the two lateral lobes connate somewhat more than half their length and the fifth lobe one half connate with them, all spatulate, the rounded apices finely erose, ciliate*; pedicels of the male and female flowers glabrous, *the female bent strongly back toward the base of the involucre immediately upon its issuance from the tube, style at first entire at the apex later shortly 3-cleft. Appendix about half the length of the tube and projected along its margin to the apex, prolonged posteriorly into a saccous, 4-lobed, spurlike sac, its two lobes narrowly elongated-ligulate, blunt, emarginate; glands 4.* (The italicized characters are drawn from Pringle No. 6291).

Type locality: MEXICO, *Ruiz & Pavon*. Type in herb. Boissier, Geneva.

Distribution: MEXICO, Orizaba, *Botteri* 968; Tehuacan, Puebla, *MacDougal & Rose*, Pringle 6291, *Purpus* 3419, *Rose & Rose*; *Liebmann* (*P. calcaratus* Schl.).

26. *PEDILANTHUS NODIFLORUS* Millsp. *Field. Col. Mus. Bot.*, 1:305. 1896.

Shrubby, 2 m. high; stems whitish-farinose, jointed, widely branching; branches virgate, alternate, leafless. Inflorescence in lateral, spiciform, densely white-tomentose cymes at the nodes. Involucres red, hairy without and within, 8 x 4.5 mm., the superior fissure closed by the united lateral and fifth lobes, the inferior notch about half the

length of the tube; main lobes truncate, erose-dentate, overlapping to form an oval orifice of the sinus; lateral and fifth lobes ligulate, free at the apex, equal, truncate, the lateral connivent with the edges of the fissure; the fifth lobe keeled, all saccate at the base; male and female pedicels glabrous; young capsule hairy. Appendix nearly as long as the tube, 2-saccate and 2-glandular at the base, deeply bi-lobed, the lobes narrowly ligulate, unequally 2-digitate, appearing like an extended and apposed thumb and forefinger of a human hand.

Type locality: MEXICO, Yucatan, Silam, abundant about the port, April, 1895, Dr. George F. Gaumer 649. Type in herb. Field Museum Natural History, Chicago; sheet No. 36.452.

Distribution: MEXICO, Yucatan, Progreso, Millspaugh 1667.

Illustration: Field. Col. Mus. Bot., 1:pl.17.

27. *PEDILANTHUS CYMBIFERUS* Schlecht. in Linnaea, 19:253. 1847.

Branches crispid-hairy; leafless. Cymes . . . ; peduncles glabrous, 8 mm. long; involucres glabrous, 1.2 cm. long; tube with the inferior notch 4 mm. deep; main lobes equal, rounded and finely serrate at the apex; lateral lobes connate to near the obtuse, serrate apices, pubescent without; fifth lobe spatulate; male and female pedicels glabrous; ovary glabrous; style 6 mm. long, shortly 3-cleft at the apex. Appendix saccous the gibbous portion warty-tuberculate without and closely puberulent within including the lip; lobes ligulate, 6 mm. long, obtuse; glands unknown.

Type locality: MEXICO, Liebold 213. Type in herb. University of Kiel, Germany.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

28. *PEDILANTHUS MACROCARPUS* Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulph., 4:t.23, f. A. 1844.

Hexadenia macrocarpa Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 107. 1859.

Shrubby, 9 dm. high; dichotomously branching; branches terminal, thick, fleshy, articulated by constriction. Leaves of the stem unknown. Cymes lax, few-flowered; floral leaves or bracts minute, 6-8 mm., *cucullate*, one quarter the length of the peduncle; peduncles shorter than the involucres; involucres 1.8-3.2 cm. long (2.3 x 1 cm.) the peduncle central on the tube; tube plainly gibbous, 4-lobed (*sic.*) the superior fissure closed to the throat, the inferior notch shallow; main lobes orbicular and erose-dentate at the apex; lateral and fifth lobes narrowly linear and connate into a trefoil at their apices where only they are free, apices flabellate, ciliate; male flowers ligulo-bracteolate, the pedicels with that of the female flower glabrous; styles bi-lobed at the apex; capsule large, fleshy, 2.4 cm.

(including the horns), 3-carpellate (*one aborted in all specimens seen*); carpels each prolonged downward into two conical horns; seeds *globose-lenticular*, *7.5 mm. diameter*, *rusty-brown*, *smooth*, *apiculate*. Appendix *fleshy*, slightly shorter than the tube (*usually about one half its length*), *deeply cleft into two ligulate*, *laterally compressed*, *bi-geniculate lobes turned upward at the rounded apex*; glands *8* (*often by abortion 6*) *in two sets of four each at the bases of the lobes*. (Characters in italics drawn from the Palmer, Agiabampo plant).

Type locality: MEXICO, Lower California, Magdalena Bay, *Hinds*.

Type in herb. Kew, England.

Distribution: MEXICO, Agiabampo, *Palmer* 802 (1890); Manzanillo, *Palmer* 802 (1891); Magdalena Island, *Brandegee*; El Lano de Santana, *Brandegee*; Los Angeles Bay, *Palmer* 604, 605 (1887).

Illustrations: Bot. Voy. Sulph., 4:t.23, f. A.

29. *Pedianthus peritropoides* Millsp. sp. nov.

Shrubby, glabrous. Leaves sessile, 12–15 cm. long, 5–6 cm. broad, thin, ample, glabrous, oblong to ovate, rounded and often emarginate at the apex, cuneate at the base, the midrib keeled for its lower third beneath. Inflorescence terminal, cymose, crisp-pubescent, bracteate; bracts oval, pointed, 1.8 x 1.5 cm., as long as or slightly longer than the peduncles. Involucre 2 x 1 cm. crispidulous-puberulent without, glabrous within, the tube broad and truncate anteriorly; main lobes ovate, pointed, entire; the three accessory lobes short, flabellate, equal, free at the ciliate apex only; male pedicels numerous, glabrous; female crisp-puberulent throughout; style 3-parted at the apex, stigmatic branches bi-lobed. Appendix small, about one third the length of the tube, its lobes entirely concealed within the wing-margined fissure of the tube; lobes 3, the superior pair ligulate, the margins folded upward upon themselves like a trough, the third lobe elongated-linear with a deltoid base, all crisp-puberulent; glands 4 at the gibbum: one pair at the inner bases of the superior folded lobes the other pair on the walls of the gibbum beneath the base of the third lobe.

The involucres, with their large, rounded anterior end, appear as if reversed from their usual form, the posterior exactly resembling the usual anterior extremity. The male flowers are exserted upward in a plumelike fascicle from the fissure instead of forward, as usual, along the female pedicel.

Type locality: MEXICO, Coahuayula, Michoacan, *Dr. G. M. Emrick* 80, November, 1902. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; sheet No. 200.416.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

30. *PEDILANTHUS ITZÆUS* Millsp. Field. Col. Mus. Bot., 1:305. 1896.

Shrubby, glabrous, 1.5 m. high; branches virgate, strongly zig-zag, succulent. Leaves sessile, sarcous, ovate, acute, deltoid at the base, 5-7.5 x 4-6 cm., mid-vein prominent beneath, lateral veins nearly at right angles. Inflorescence terminal, 1 or 2 involucred; involucres glabrous, light-pink, 1 cm. x 3.5 mm., superior fissure open three quarters the length of the tube; inferior notch shallow; main lobes rounded; lateral lobes comparatively large, ovate, one third free; fifth lobe ligulate, free two thirds its length, truncate; all ciliate; male and female pedicels glabrous. Appendix small, about one third the length of the tube, 3-lobed, 4-glandular, lobes deltoid at the base, the central truncate, notched, the two lateral triangular, acuminate, shorter. Style 3-cleft, the divisions 2-lobed.

Yaxhalalche. Also cultivated for ornamental purposes and used in domestic medicine. The Mayas consider the plant very poisonous. They use quarter drop doses, in water, as a certain and effectual purgative.

Type locality: MEXICO, Yucatan, Silam, March to Junc, *Dr. Geo. F. Gaumer* 452. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, sheet No. 36.255.

Distribution: MEXICO, Yucatan, Merida, *Dr. Arthur Schott* 552 (in herb. Field Museum); *Porfirio Valdez* 85. CUBA, *Britton, Britton & Shafer* 156. SANTO DOMINGO, *Wright, Parry & Brummel*.

Illustration: Field Col. Mus. Bot., 1:18.

§*CALCEOLASTRUM*: Involucre bilabiate, gibbous at the base of the superior lip. Superior lip (appendix) large, anteriorly curved, shoe-shaped, inflated, compressed, orbicular, opening by a small rounded aperture at the base, 4-glandular internally. Lower lip (tube of the involucre) short, urn-shaped; lobes 5, short, somewhat connivent, ciliate; inferior pair ovate, three to four times broader, superior oblong, scarcely shorter. Floral bracts none. Ovary not cup-shaped. Differs from *Eupedilanthus* in the following characters: shrubs with glanduliform stipules; upper-lip (appendix) ample and shoe-shaped, the anterior and posterior facies compressed.

31. *PEDILANTHUS FINKII* Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:1261. 1866.

Shrubby; stems smooth, *hollow except at the nodes*. Leaves sub-sessile, oblong, 10-14 cm. long, the base long-attenuate, apex acute and bearing a dark, cornuous mucron; midrib prominently keeled beneath. Cymes terminal, often twice-dichotomous, branching from the base,

10.2–12.7 cm. including the peduncles; *floral bracts* oblong-lanceolate, acute, *slightly puberulent, as long as the puberulent peduncles, not early deciduous*; peduncles but slightly exceeding the involucres; involucres obconic at the base, 1.3 cm. long, 9 mm. broad, *the appendix and tube* nearly parallel, beautifully roseate or greenish, or *the appendix roseate while the tube is greenish; tube thin*; male and female pedicels glabrous; style long-exserted, very slender or *threadlike*, deeply cleft into three lobes at the apex. Appendix calccolate, dorsally concave with a rounded margin, 3.5 mm. broad, *thicker than the tube*; glands *circular, flat, thick rimmed*. (Characters in italics are drawn from plants grown in the Missouri Botanical Garden).

Type locality: MEXICO, Cordova, Finck. Type in herb. Kew, England.

Distribution: Known only from the type and from a plant brought by the Mexican Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, in 1904, from which cuttings were grown in the Missouri Botanical Gardens up to 1907; of this plant there is a herbarium sheet in the herb. Missouri Botanical Garden and in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, through the courtesy of the Director of the Garden.

SPECIES NON SATIS NOTÆ.

Pedilanthus Houlletii Baill. *Adansonia*, 1:341. 1861.

The description of this species was drawn from a plant cultivated for several years in the gardens of M. Houllet, Paris. I am not certain that a herbarium specimen was preserved. No nativity of the original plant is recorded in the description.

Pedilanthus Ghiesbreghtianus Baill. *Adansonia*, 1:340. 1861.

A species credited to Mexico but with insufficient description to satisfactorily establish its status.

CUBANTHUS Millsp. Gen. nov.

Pedilanthus Sectio Cubanthus Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:7. 1862.

Involucre equal, urn-shaped, the apex (throat) constricted, truncate, minutely and irregularly denticulate-erose, erect upon the peduncle; appendix a concave, glandular disk upon the middle of the dorsum; peduncle jointed and bearing two leafy bracts; fruiting pedicel strictly erect; bracteoles numerous.

This genus apparently joins *Pedilanthus* to *Euphorbiadendron*, to the

latter its species bear great general resemblance in being small trees bare of leaves except at the apices of the young branches and in bearing its glandular appendix on the outer wall of the involucre.

Type species: *Pedilanthus linearifolius* Griseb.

Bracteoles glabrous; branchlets slender	1. <i>linearifolius</i>
Bracteoles hairy; branchlets thick and stubby	2. <i>Brittoni</i>

C. *linearifolius* (Griseb.) Millsp. comb. nov.

Pedilanthus linearifolius Griseb. Wright Cub., in Mem. Am. Acad., 1860: 161.

Leaves elongate, linear, attenuate at the base, acuminate, the midrib keeled throughout. Cymes terminal, 2-several cephalic, umbellulocorymbose, shorter than the leaves, the peduncles jointed and bearing two ovate, acute, leafy bracts nearly equaling the involucre. Styles connate to the apex.

A shrub or small tree appearing much like a *Euphorbiadendron* or *Thevetia neriifolia*. Branches smaller than a goose quill, the younger ones leafy or leaf-scarred throughout. Leaves 2.5–10 cm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, margin sub-revolute, the midrib whitish and keeled beneath, glabrous. Branchlets 3–5 mm. thick (*pl. sicc.*), bark reddish-brown, striate. Appendage more or less scutelliform, sessile, ovate, the margin corrugate. Male flowers numerous, subincluded, pedicels glabrous, bracteoles numerous, glabrous; female pedicel long exserted, strictly erect; capsule 6 mm. long, transversely anastomose-wrinkled; calycle small, acutely 3-lobed, lobes minutely deltoid, acuminate; seeds cylindro-lenticular, buff, hilum dark brown, 4.2 x 3.7 mm. Peduncles in fruit 2 cm. long. Involucres 5.1 mm.

CUBA: Farallones, N. Sophie, Wright No. 1677, Nov. 12, 1859. Type (*visa*) in Herbarium Gray, Cambridge, U. S. A., type photograph in Herb. Field Muscum. Pitajones, Province of Santa Clara, Shafer No. 12.194, 12.200, February 28, 1912.

C. *Brittoni* Millsp. sp. nov.

Leaves . . . Branches and branchlets thick (*pl. sicc.*) short and stubby; leaf scars crowded at the apex only; bark yellow or coppery, smooth. Peduncles in fruit 1 cm. long; involucres 6.1 mm. long; appendix more or less rectangular, thickened and glandular below; bracteoles hairy. Ripe capsules 4 mm. long; seeds globose-lenticular, olivaceous, hilum yellowish, 4 x 3.8 mm.

The species as so far known is without leaves, young involucres and leafy bracts, it is, however, strongly differentiated from the preceding

in its thick, stubby, much more numerous branchlets; its larger involucres and shorter peduncles; its hairy bracteoles and its seeds.

CUBA: Rio San Juan, Province of Santa Clara, rocky hillsides, *Britton, Earle & Wilson* No. 5874, March 24, 1910. Type in Herbarium New York Botanical Garden.

EUPHORBIODENDRON Millsp. Field. Mus. Bot., 2:305. 1909.

Euphorbiodendron Shaferi Millsp. sp. nov.

Shrub or small tree 3-3.3 m. high, profusely branching; branches divaricate, leafy and leaf-scarred at the apex only; bark finely transverse fissured. Leaves glabrous, coriaceous, oval, short petiolate, 2-3 x .8 cm., slightly narrowed at the base, apiculo-mucronate, the midrib prominent and somewhat keeled on the lower third. Inflorescence solitary at the apex of the young branchlets; floral leaves 2, opposite, brilliant red, orbicular, 1.4 cm. diameter, apiculate. Involucre turbinate, subsessile, 5 x 6 mm., glabrous, papillate without hairy at the throat within; lobes various, mostly ligulate and irregularly 3-toothed, some deltoid, thin and fimbriate; glands marginal, oval laterally compressed to scaphoid; bracteoles many, threadlike, hairy; female pedicel glabrous, style 3-lobed, the lobes revolute. Fruit unknown.

Type locality: CUBA, vicinity of Camp San Benito, Oriente, alt. 900 m., in a thicket along the rocky river; collected by *J. A. Shafer* 4078, February 24, 1910. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

Euphorbiodendron linearifolium Millsp. sp. nov.

Tree 5 m., profusely branching; branches ascending, leafy and leaf-scarred at the apex of the young branchlets only; bark silvery-white to light coppery-brown, coarsely transverse fissured. Leaves sessile, linear, pointed, only slightly if at all narrowed at the base, thick, glabrous, olive-green, 1.5-4 cm. long, 1.5-3 mm. broad, the midrib light colored and keeled beneath. Inflorescence solitary at the apex of the new branchlets; floral leaves or bracts bright scarlet, orbicular-ovate, 1.8 x 2.2 cm., pointed. Involucre cupulate, 4 x 6 mm., glabrous without and within, thick, sarcous; lobes small, flat, with three thick, sarcous, blunt, finger-like teeth; glands oval, laterally compressed to scaphoid; flowers surrounded by 5 oval, fimbriate bracts enclosing a mass of ligulate-fimbriate bracteoles and a few (about 5) male flowers; female pedicel glabrous; style short, 3-lobed. Fruit unknown.

Type locality: CUBA, Oriente, Sierra Nipe, along trail Piedra Gorda to Woodfred; in dry rocky thickets serpentine formation, alt. 400–500 m. Collected by J. A. Shafer 3092, December 8, 1909. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

DENDROCOUSINSIA Millsp. gen. nov.

Flowers dioecious, apetalous; disk none. Female flowers: calyx cupuliform, fleshy, sepals 3, minute, each basally subtended (internally) by a bract fringed with filamentous glands, ovary 3-celled, stigma 3-branched. Male flowers diskless, stamens 3 with 2-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure, calyx lobes three, each subtended (internally) by a minute bract with a glandularly fringed margin. Capsule tricoccous, seeds carunculate.

Trees with thick, coriaceous leaves alternate below opposite or fasciculate above, the lateral veins evident and tipped with a minute gland when ending at the margin of the leaf; inflorescence in terminal spikes or clusters, the male and female flowers sessile or appearing so, minute, diskless, each accompanied by two flanking glands.

Near Sebastiania. Dedicated to the Hon. H. H. Cousins, M. A., F. C. S., Director of the Department of Agriculture of Jamaica.

Flowers spicate, leaves petiolate

1. *D. spicata*

Flowers fasciculate, leaves sessile

2. *D. fasciculata*

1. *Dendrocousinsia spicata* Millsp. sp. nov., *typus gen.*

A small tree. Leaves alternate below, often opposite upon the flowering branchlets, glabrous, pale-green, thick, coriaceous, 4.5–8 cm. long, 3–4.5 cm. broad, oval to orbicular, blunt or slightly emarginate; margin entire, revolute (*pl. sicc.*) and pitted with very minute glandular dots; midrib prominent beneath; lateral veins generally opposite and substantially at right-angles to the mid-vein; petioles about 5 mm. long; stipules discoid-glandular. Inflorescence in terminal spikes, the flowers flanked on each side by a nearly globular gland pitted centrally; male spikes glabrous, slender, elongated, about 10 cm., the flowers glabrous, sessile upon a nodular prominence; stamens 3, divaricate, contiguous at the base, filaments rigid, anthers bilocular opening with an erose margin; calyx lobes oval, alternate with the filaments, involute to the appearance of a cup, apex generally acute, erose; internal basal bracts deeply fringed into 5–7 glandular filaments. Female spike shorter, about 4 cm.,

flowers subsessile; calyx cupulate, lobes 3, scaphoid-ovoid, sarcous, margin crose, internal bracts as in the male; ovary 3-celled; stigma sessile, the three branches divaricate, lying closely appressed to the ovary and incurved at the tips. Capsule glabrous, 5 mm. diameter, strongly 3-coccus, the cocci rotund, but slightly keel-marked and minutely transverse wrinkled; seeds light brownish-gray, elongated-ovoid, 5 x 3.5 mm., smooth, caruncle flattened-discoid, umbonate, chartaceous. Sap watery. Type locality: JAMAICA, Upper Clarendon, Peckham woods, on limestone rocks at 8.5 m. altitude. Collected by *Wm. Harris* 10,980; 10,981; 11,204, July to September, 1911. Types in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, sheets Nos. 376.686 (male), 376.685 (female), 376,690 (fruit collected from the same tree as the female flowering specimens, September 9, 1912).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

2. *Dendrocousinsia fasciculata* Millsp. sp. nov.

A small tree, 5 m. Leaves alternate below, opposite and fasciculate (appearing trifoliate) above, gray-green, glabrous, 3-9 cm. long, 1.5-5 cm. broad, ovate to oval, coriaceous, reticulate-veined, rounded at the apex, margin slightly and irregularly wavy dotted with a few minute, glandular points; midrib prominent and yellowish beneath, the lateral veins irregularly disposed and ascending; stipular glands on each side of the base of the midrib. Inflorescence (female) in sessile, crowded fascicles at the apex of the terminal branchlets surrounded by the fascicle of leaves. Female flowers subsessile, rosate; calyx cupulate, lobes oval, narrow, margin irregularly 3-toothed, teeth broad, erose; internal basal bracts short-lacerate-glandular; basal glands antler-like with one, two or three prongs, their bases connected by an oval, erose-margined, bractlike scale; branches of the style appressed to the ovary, not incurved at the tips. Fruit and male flowers unknown. Sap milky. Type locality: JAMAICA, Westmoreland and Hanover, in woods at the

summit of Dolphin Head, alt. 690 m. Collected by *N. L. Britton* 2219, March 18-20, 1908. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden.

Distribution: Known only from the type and *Harris* 10,266 gathered from the same tree.

CHAMÆSYCE S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl., 2:260. 1821.

(§HYPERICIFOLIÆ)

Chamæsyce Lansingii Millsp. sp. nov.

Hirta, ad rami pilis canescentes ad folii longe et sparse pilosi; prostrata alternatim pauci ramoso; foliis brevissime petiolatis e basi oblique, oblongo-ovatis, acutis, margine acute et plene serratis, stipulis deltoideis. Involucri pauci ad basi foliis supremis, longe pedunculatis, anguste turbinati extus glabri intus ad fauci longe pilosi, lobis integris (excepta duo ad sulci lace ratis), triangularis in ligula prolongatis, glandularum appendice ovata, alba crebro rosco coloratis, integris. Capsulæ glabræ, coccis minus carinatis; semine nigro-argenteus ovoideo-quadrangulatis minute et transverse anastomosorugulosis.

Plants rather firm stemmed, branches lurid, appressed-downy, 2-3 dm. long, internodes about 2 cm., leaves 1.2-1.8 cm. long, 6-8 mm. broad, petioles 1.5-2 mm. long, seeds 1.2 x .9 mm. Inflorescence solitary in the axils.

Type locality: ILLINOIS. Collected by *Odell E. Lansing, Jr.*, in paved ditches of Chicago streets, August 6, 1898, No. 402. Type in herb.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, sheet No. 196.668.

Mr. Lansing re-collected the plant in the original locality in 1908, finding the plants persisting in all characters.

Distribution: ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN to MASSACHUSETTS and southward.

Chamæsyce Rothrockii Millsp. sp. nov.

Glabra, caule erecto, simplici vel alternatim ramoso, teretis, internodiis elongatis; foliis brevissime petiolatis e basi oblique, oblongo-ovatis, acutis, margine serratis; stipulis triangulatis ad apicem laceris; cymis pauci floralis, terminalibus foliis supremis basi suffultis, involucri anguste-turbinati extus et intus glabri, lobis integris, triangularis in ligula prolongatis, glandularum appendice alba plus minusve rudimentariis, albis, ovalis, integris. Capsulæ glabræ; coccis carinatis; semine fusco-olivaceus, ovoides, quadrangulis, transverse anastomosorugulosis.

Plants firm stemmed, branches terete, ligneous, 3-4 dm. long, internodes 3-5 cm. long; leaves 1-1.5 cm. long, .5-.8 cm. broad; petioles 2-3 mm. long; inflorescence 2-6 flowered; seeds 1.3 x .8 mm.

Type locality: ARIZONA. Collected by *Dr. J. T. Rothrock* in 1874, his number 872 of the Wheeler Expedition. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; sheet No. 197.499.

Distribution: MEXICO, Culiacan, 1891, *Dr. Edwd. Palmer* 1517.

Chamæsyce glomerifera Millsp. sp. nov.

Glabra, caule erecto simplici vel alternatim ramoso, purpurascens, foliis brevissime petiolatis e basi oblique auriculatis, oblongo-ovatis, obtusis, margine plane serrulatis; stipulis rubellis, carnosis, triangularibus, indivisis. Cymis densiuscule glomeratis, terminalibus foliis supremis basi suffultis; involuci anguste turbinati extus et intus glabri, lobis fimbriatis, glandularum appendice alba, ovato-rotunda eis latiori integra; stylis brevibus dimidiatus bifidis. Capsulæ glabrae coccis manifeste carinatis; semine roseus ovato-tetragono transverse anastomosoruguloso.

Plants heavily stemmed; branches terete, lignous, 2-3 dm. long, purplish; internodes 8 cm. long; leaves 2.5-3.5 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. broad; petioles about 3 mm. long; glomerules 2-2.5 cm. broad; seeds 1 mm. long, .7 mm. broad.

Type locality: GUATEMALA. Collected by the late *Dr. W. A. Keller-man*, January 20, 1908, No. 8053. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; sheet No. 224.827.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

ADENOPETALUM Kl. & Gke. Tricocc., 47. 1859.

Adenopetalum Barnesii Millsp. sp. nov.

Caule brevi duriusculo alternatim ramosissimo, ramis tenuis filiformis glabris ad apice umbelliformis; foliis minimis petiolatis orbiculatis acutis barbulato-hirtis; stipulis obsoletis; involucris terminalibus pedunculatis extus barbulatis intus glabris, lobis deltoideis erosis, glandulis minutis ovalis concavis, appendice quinquepartita laciinis digitoides glandula multo longioribus; stylis bipartitis. Seminibus griseis ovatis profunde sculptis ad angulos fovearum albotuberculatis.

A low, erect, spreading plant 13-16 cm. high, 4-12 cm. broad with all characters minute; internodes 1-3 cm. long; leaves 3-6 x 1.55 mm.; petioles about one half the length of the blade; seeds .8 x .4 mm.

Type locality: MEXICO, Jalisco, along the road to San Domingo Mine near Etzatlan. Collected by the late *Dr. Charles Reid Barnes* and *Dr. W. J. G. Land* 306, October 6, 1908. Type in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, sheet No. 247.472.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

II—TWO NEW STONECROPS FROM GUATEMALA

By RAYMOND HAMET.

Sedum Millspaughii Raymond Hamet, sp. nov.

Planta perennis? Radices . . . Caules floriferi erecti, robusti-usculi, glabri. Folia alterna, glabra, sessilia, infra insertionem in calcar non producta, plana, obovata, marginibus integerrimis, apice acutiuscula, longiora quam latiora. Inflorescentia laxa, in cymis uniparis et raro biparis. Bractae alternae, sessiles, infra insertionem in calcar non producta, ovatae, marginibus integerrimis, apice acutiusculae, glabrate, longiores quam latiores. Pedicelli calyce paulo breviores, glabri. Calyx glaber, segmentis 5, infra insertionem in calcar non productus, suboblongis, marginibus integerrimis, apice acutiusculis longioribus quam latioribus. Corolla glabra, calyce paulo longior vel paulo brevior, segmentis 5, tubo multo longioribus, obovatis, in parte inferiore attenuatis, marginibus integerrimis, apice acutis et aristatis, arista petali apicem superante, longioribus quam latioribus. Stamina 10; filamenta omnia longe linearis-deltoides, glabra, oppositipetala infra corollae medium inserta; antherae suborbicularis, basi et apice emarginatae, tam longae quam latae vel paulo latiores quam longiores, oppositipetalae corollae medium superantes sed petalorum apicem non attingentes. Carpella 5, multiovulata, glabra, in stylos carpellis brevioribus attenuata, placentis a gracili ligamine secundum carpellorum margines disposito constitutis, apice obtusae, longiores quam latiores. Folliculi 5, multiseminati, erecti, lateribus internis non gibbosis. Semina testa duabus extremitatibus nucleus non superante.

Caulibus floriferi 11–13 cm. longi. Folia 25 mm. longa, 9.50 mm. lata. Bractae 4.50 mm. longae, 1.60 mm. latae. Pedicelli 4 mm. longi. Calycis pars concreta 0.75–1 mm. longa, pars libera 4.20–5.75 mm. longa, 1.30–2.25 mm. lata. Corollae pars concreta 0.30 mm. longa, pars libera 4.75–5.50 mm. longa, 2.30–2.50 mm. lata. Staminum alternipetalorum pars concreta 0.30 mm. longa, pars libera 2.20–2.25 mm. longa, 0.30 mm. lata; staminum oppositipetalorum filamentorum pars concreta 1 mm. longa, pars libera 1.75–1.80 mm. longa, 0.20 mm. lata. Antherae 0.50 mm. longae, 0.50–0.60 mm. latae. Carpellorum pars concreta 0.50–0.60 mm. longa, pars libera 1.75–2 mm. longa. Styli 0.75–0.80 mm. longi. Squamae 0.80–1 mm. longae, 0.40–0.50 mm. latae.

GUATEMALA, Depart. Amatitlan, Laguna (Lake Amatitlan); alt. 1200 m.; 25 January, 1906 [W. A. Kellerman No. 6559 — typus in herb. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; sheet No. 220.889].

Sedum Triteli Raymond Hamet sp. nov.

Planta perennis. Radices fibratae. Caules basi subrepentes et steriles caules edentes, deinde erecti et simplices, glabri et papillosi. Folia alterna, sessilia, infra insertionem in calcar non producta, obovato, sublinearia vel obovato, suboblonga, integra, glabra, apice obtusa vel obtusiuscula, longiora quam latiora. Inflorescentia biflora. Bractae foliis similes sed cis minores. Pedicelli calyce breviores, glabri. Calyx glaber, segmentis 5, tubo longioribus, infra insertionem in calcar non productis, longe lineari-deltoides, basidilatatis, marginibus integerrimis, apice obtusiusculis, longioribus quam latioribus. Corolla glabra, calyce longior, segmentis 5 tubo multo longioribus, suboblongis, marginibus integerrimis, apice obtusiusculis, dorso subcarinatis, carina petali apicem non superante, longioribus quam latioribus. Stamina 10; filamenta omnia longissime lineari-subdeltoides, glabra, oppositipetala infra corollae medium inserta; antherae subovato, reniformes basi emarginatae, apice obtuse, tam longe quam latae, oppositipetalae corolla medium superantes sed petalorum apicem non attigentes. Carpella 5, pauciovulata, glabra, in stylos carpellis breviores attenuata, placentis a gracili ligamine constitutis. Squamae 5, sublineares, basi leviter dilatatae, medio coartatae, apice leviter dilatatae, inflatae et obtuse, longiores quam latiores. Folliculi 5, pauciseminati, divergentes, latioribus internis non gibbosis; semina testa duabus extremitatibus nucleum non superante.

Planta 3-5 cm. longa. Caules steriles 6 mm. longi. Folia 4.50-7 mm. longa, 2-3 mm. lata. Inflorescentia 9 mm. longa, 12 mm. lata. Pedicelli 0.60 mm. longi. Calycis pars concreta 1-1.20 mm. longa, pars libera 4.50-5.50 mm. longa, 1.75-2 mm. lata. Corolla pars concreta 0.15-0.25 mm. longa, pars libera 5.50-6 mm. longa, 0.55 mm. lata. Staminum oppositipetalorum filamentorum pars concreta 1.60-2 mm. longa, pars libera 3.50 mm. longa. Styli 2 min. longi. Squamae 1.40 mm. longae, 0.50 mm. latae.

GUATEMALA, on rocks of the Sierra Madre, 400 m.; flowers yellow, June 10, 1882. [F. C. Lehmann, No. 1528. Type in herb. Barbey, Boissier].

INDEX

Adneopetalum 377
Barnesii 377
Chamaesyce 376
glomerifera 377
Lansingii 376
Rothrockii 376
Crepidaria 353
cordellata 359
myrtifolia 355
subcarinata 359
Cubanthus 371
Brittonii 372
linearifolius 372
Dendrocousinsia 374
fasciculata 375
spicata 374
Diadenaria 353
articulata 361
involucrata 364
Pavonia 366
CALCEOLASTRUM 370
EUPEDILANTHUS 353
Euphorbia 353
anacampseroides 358
bracteata 362
canaliculata 355
carinata 355
cordellata 359
myrtifolia 355
parasitica 357
tithymaloides 355
padifolius 358
Euphorbiodendron 373
linearifolium 373
Shaferi 373
Hexadenia 353
macrocarpa 368
HYPERICIFOLIÆ 376
Pedilanthus 353
angustifolius 359
angustifolius 361
anacampseroides 358
aphyllus 367
articulatus 361
bahamensis 359
bracteatus 362
calcaratus 367
canaliculatus 355

Pedilanthus (continued)
carinata 355
cordatus 359
cordellatus 359
cymbiferus 368
Deamii 356
Fendleri 360
Finkii 370
Ghiesbreghtianus 371
Greggii 363
Grisebachii 361
gritensis 360
Houllietii 371
involucratus 364
Itzaeus 370
jamaicensis 356
linearifolius 372
macradenius 366
macrocarpus 368
myrsifolius 355
myrtifolius 355
nodiflorus 367
Œrstedii 367
Olsson-Sefferi 363
padifolius 358
Palmeri 364
Pavonis 366
parasiticus 357
peritropoides 360
Pringlei 357
ramosissimus 357
retusus 355
rubescens 364
Smallii 358
spectabilis 362
subcarinatus 359
tithymaloides 355
angustifolius 359
tomentellus 365
Sedum 378
Millspaughii 378
Triteli 379
Tithymaloides 353
laurocerasi folia 358
myrtifolius
Curassavicus 355
Ventenatia 353
bracteatus 362

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PUBLICATION 179.

BOTANICAL SERIES.

VOL. II, NO. 10.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN EUPHORBIACEAE—V

1. "EUPHORBIA ADENOPTERA" IN NORTH AMERICA.
2. CHAMAESYCEAE NOVAE.
3. NOTULAE HYPERICIFOLIAEARUM.

BY

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

September, 1914

Issued Sept. 26, 1914

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN EUPHORBIACEAE—V*

BY

CHARLES FREDERICK MILLSPAUGH

1. "EUPHORBIA ADENOPTERA" IN NORTH AMERICA

M. Boissier, in his treatment of the species of *Euphorbia* in De Candolle's *Prodromus*, grouped all North American specimens that bore the vespertilloid involucral appendages characteristic of *Euphorbia dioica* Kunth under Bertoloni's *Euphorbia adenoptera*, retaining the latter name solely because Kunth's species proved to be monoecious.

In the light of a large amount of material collected since M. Boissier's consideration of the genus, it is evident that Bertoloni labored better than he knew, his *adenoptera* being good and in no way conflicting with Kunth's *dioica*. Herr Klotzsch, and later Herrn Klotsch u. Garcke saw with keen perception that there were several distinct species that bore a general likeness; these, however, M. Boissier did not recognize and so compiled his description of *adenoptera* as to include at least some characters of each.

Through the kindness of Dr. Engler, Dr. Prain, Dr. Casimir de Candolle and M. Beauverd, I have been granted the privilege of studying the types of *dioica*, *adenoptera*, *densiflora*, *inaequalis*, *Lindeniana* and other material from the herbaria of Kew, Berlin, Boissier and De Candolle; these, with the large series in the herbarium of the Field Museum and the specimens in the collections of the Missouri Botanical Garden, New York Botanical Garden, United States National Herbarium and the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, all of which have been courteously loaned me, have rendered the following solution of the group possible.

The North American "*adenopterae*" resolve into eight clearly characterized species which may be summarized as follows:

*Contribution — I appeared in Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:217-230. 1889.
II " *Pittonia* 2:82-90. 1890.
III " *Botanical Gazette* 25:13-25. 1898.
IV " *Botanical Gazette* 26:265-270. 1898.

INVOLUCRAL APPENDAGES GLABROUS:

Seeds triangular ovoid:

Angles not tuberculate,

Sulci 4, closed, the two basal anastomosing, coat pitted; leaves serrate, hairs long, monocellular *dioica*

Sulci 5, closed to mere slits, distinct, coat farinose; leaves serrate, hairs cottony, multicellular *rutilus*

Sulci 5, shallow, concave, distinct, coat pitted; leaves entire, glabrous *inaequalis*

Angles tuberculate,

Sulci 4, open, coat farinose; leaves serrate, hairy especially beneath *indivisa*

Seeds ovoid:

Sulci 3, narrow, distinct; leaves fabiform, short crispid-hairy *adenoptera*

Sulci 5, broad, the two basal often anastomosing; leaves lanceolate, scatteringly straight-hairy *conferta*

INVOLUCRAL APPENDAGES HAIRY:

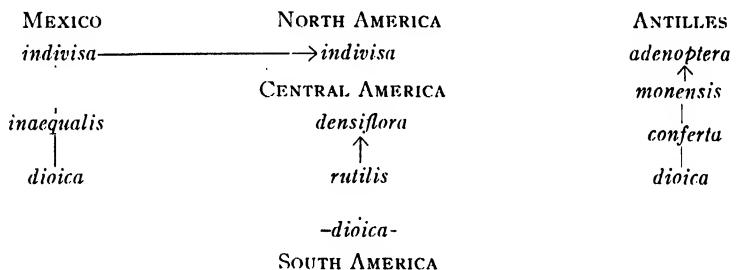
Seeds ovoid, sulci 6, closed to mere slits; leaves minutely crispid-hairy, stem hairs moniliform *densiflora*

INVOLUCRAL APPENDAGES WANTING:

Seed triangular-ovoid.

Sulci 4-5, closed, the dorsal transverse the ventral oblique; leaves oblong-ovate, crispid-puberulous *moncensis*

These species are as distinct in their distribution as in their characters.



While the terminal species *adenoptera*, *densiflora* and *indivisa* are strikingly clear-cut and constant in their special regions, *dioica* is strongly mutational, hardly two specimens having been seen that exactly duplicate each other.

Chamaesyce dioica (Kunth) comb. nov.

Euphorbia dioica Kunth, H. B. & K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 2:53. 1817.

Euphorbia ocymoides Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beechey 310. 1841. non Linn.

Euphorbia anceps Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulph. 162. 1844.

Anisophyllum dioicum Kl. & Gke. Tricoec. 31. 1868.

Shrubby, tufted, diffuse, procumbent; branches compressed, long-villous except on the under surface, terete, less than 15 cm. long, hairs monocellular.* Inflorescence axillary, solitary or in threes, shorter than

the leaves. Leaves opposite, pilose on both surfaces, 2-5 mm. long, oblong or ovate-oblong, unequally subcordate at the base, obtuse to acutish, the margin closely denticulate especially toward the apex; petioles 1 mm. pilose; stipules interpetiolar, subulate, 1.5 mm., pilose. Involucres pyriform-globose, peduncle bracteate, unilateral, somewhat pilose; lobes minute, lanceolate, inflexed; glands in two pairs, squamiform, cupped; appendages white, the two upper auriculiform, thrice the size of the lower flabelliform pair; stamens minute, ligulate, pilose at the base. Capsule somewhat pilose; seed triangular-ovoid, .60 x .40 mm., pinkish-ashen; facets plane; ridges evenly convex; sulci 4, closed, the two basal anastomosing; seed-coat pitted.

Type locality: VENEZUELA, Valles de Aragua, near Cura. Humb. Bonpl. & Kunth. Type in herb. Paris; fragment in herb. Berlin.

Distribution: From Brazil through British Guiana to the U. S. Colombia, and in our region as follows:

NICARAGUA, Omotopec, *Wright* (hb. Gray; F. 409466; Mo. 39421).

HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula, *Thieme* 5475 (F. 197624).

GUATEMALA, Gualan, *Deam* 234 (F. 413605; hb. Gray). Retaluleu, *Bernoulli & Cario* 2421 (hb. Berlin).

YUCATAN, *Gaumer* 629 pt. (F. 196353; Mo. 39402), 938 pt. (F. 196349, 196350, 196351, 196354; Mo. 39403; U. S. 571824), 939 pt. (Mo. 39404); Izamal, *Caec. et Ed. Seler* 3924 (F. 413598; hb. Berlin); Chichen Itza, *Millspaugh* 107 (F. 196973).

MEXICO, *Orcutt* 4444 (F. 283317); Jipimeo, *Gregg* 812 (hb. Gray); Vera Cruz, *Pringle* 8477 (F. 143598, 400497; Mo. 39406; U. S. 396334; hb. Gray), *Greenman* 250 (F. 180715); Oaxaca, *Seler* 1990 (F. 413597; hb. Gray; hb. Berlin), *Conzatti & Gonzales* 1189 (F. 413603; hb. Gray); Sinaloa, *Lamb* 372 (F. 413581; hb. Berlin).

LOWER CALIFORNIA, San Blas, *Wright* 1358 (F. 166388, 267605, 409509; Mo. 39405; U. S. 22163; hb. Gray).

SANTO DOMINGO, *Mayerhoff* (hb. Berlin).

Chamaesyce rutilis sp. nov.

Prostrate, spreading from a rather ligneous base; stems few and very short; branches compressed, woolly except on the median line beneath, divaricate, internodes long; hairs multicellular. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the leaves or leafy bracts. Leaves slightly pilose beneath, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 4 x 7 to 6 x 10 mm., broadest at the upper third, inaequilateral, narrowly or broadly auriculo-oblique

at the base, acute, denticulate along the longer edge and about the apex; stipules subulate, the under pair thrice the length of the upper. Involucres minute, nearly sessile by their narrowing bases, pyriform, stiff pilose especially above; lobes mere bundles of ciliae; glands as in *dioica*; appendages deep red, the upper pair $1.5 \times .8$ mm., narrowing to a blunt apex, margins irregularly repand-dentate, the lower pair flabellate. Male flower pedicels glabrous; female stiff-pilose especially above; ovary stiff-pilose, styles united at the lower third, bifurcate one-quarter their length into recurved stigmas; capsule setaceous-pilose, cocci rounded; seed triangular-ovoid, pinkish, $.90 \times .60$ mm., acute at the apex; angles slightly corrugate; facets plane; ridges broadly convex, sulci 5, narrowed to a mere line.

Type locality: GUATEMALA, Fiscal, alt. 3700 ft., *Chas. C. Deam* 6189.

Type in herb. Field Museum No. 285111. (Other sheets 274011, 279578; hb. Gray.)

Distribution: HONDURAS, *Niederlein* 179 (hb. Berlin).

***Chamaesyce inaequalis* (Kl. & Gke.) comb. nov.**

Anisophyllum inaequale Kl. & Gke. *Tricocc.* 27. 1859.

Euphorbia inaequalis Klotzsch obs. in Peters Nat. Recise Mossamb. Bot. 94. 1862.

Euphorbia callitrichoides Schaur in Linn. 20:727. 1847. non Linn.

Prostrate, spreading from a slender, elongated, ligneous root; stems many from the base, compressed, pilose above and especially on the margins, glabrous beneath; branches profuse, divergent, internodes short, 4–6 mm.; branchlets alternate. Inflorescence solitary in the upper leaf axils of the branchlets and tips of the branches. Leaves ovate, 5×3 to 7×4 mm., glabrous on both surfaces, unequally cordate, more or less acute, slightly crenate-dentate; petioles 1 mm. or less, mostly glabrous; stipules slender subulate-aristate, mostly glabrous, the upper somewhat exceeding the petioles, the under twice their length. Involucres turbinate-campanulate, the outer surface minutely pilose, the inner densely woolly; lobes flabellate, ciliate; glands transversely oval, cupped, somewhat less than half the size of the appendages; appendages white, the larger ($1.2 \times .3$ mm.) crenate-margined, the smaller ($.6 \times .2$ mm.) erose-dentate; pedicels of the male flowers ligulate, glabrous, those of the female pilose above; ovary pilose; style trifid to the base, the branches bifid one-third their length. Capsule pyriform, pilose, cocci rounded; seed triangular-ovoid, $.90 \times .60$ mm., pinkish; apex acute, the dorsal angle most prominent, facets plane, ridges rather broad and rounded, sulci 5, shallow but well defined, seed-coat minutely pitted.

Type locality: MEXICO, *Ehrenberg* 1034. Type in herb. Berlin.

Distribution: MEXICO, Schaffner 792, 797 (hb. Berlin); Coulter 1447c (hb. Gray); Uhde 1164 pt. (hb. Berlin). Oaxaca, Nelson 1484 (F. 413610; hb. Gray); Conzatti & Gonzales 435 (F. 413602; hb. Gray); Purpus 3423 (F. 276357, 413612; hb. Gray). Vera Cruz, Purpus 2318 (F. 201867; Mo. 39424; U. S. 840431; hb. Gray). Orizaba, Mueller 1535 pt. (F. 346508; hb. N. Y.); Puebla, Arséné 61 = 437 (F. 413571; hb. Berlin); Tacubaya, Aschenborn (hb. Berlin); Guanajuato, Dugès (F. 409498; hb. Gray); San Luis Potosi, Schaffner 1034 pt. (F. 409500; hb. Gray).

Chamaesyce indivisa (Engelm.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia dioica indivisa Engelm. Mex. Bd. 2:187. 1858.

Prostrate, spreading from an apparently annual root; stems many, 5-12 cm. long; branches few, divaricate, compressed, pilose above glabrous beneath. Inflorescence as in *dioica* but more open. Leaves ovate, 5-8 x 1.3-6 mm., glabrous or subglabrous above, slightly pilose beneath, auriculo-oblique at the base, acute, the margin few dentate-serrate especially above though sometimes appearing entire; petioles 1 mm., long-pilose; stipules subulate-setaceous, pilose. Involucres short-campanulate, the outer surface pilose, the inner glabrous; lobes broadly-deltoid, ciliate; glands transversely-oval, cupped; appendages pale-buff, the larger pair 1.7 x .8 mm., few-crenulate on the lower and outer margin, the smaller pair one-sixth the size, slightly 3-crenulate; pedicels of the male and female flowers glabrous; ovary densely pilose; styles 3, divided to the base, the stigmatic apices undivided. Capsule pyriform, pilose even in age; cocci rounded; seed triangular-ovoid, 1.00 x .60 mm., buff, the angles nearly equal and strongly tuberculate at the juncture of the ridges; facets somewhat convex; sulci 4, broad and open; seed-coat farinose.

Type locality: NEW MEXICO, Copper Mines, *Chas. Wright* 1845. Type in Gray Herbarium. Other sheets (F. 408360; U. S. 22166).

Distribution: MEXICO, Alaman 100910 (hb. de Candolle); San Luis Potosi, Parry & Palmer 816, 819 (F. 409505-7; U. S. 22169, 22173; Mo. 39420; hb. Gray); Schaffner 855 (F. 409499; hb. Gray), Durango, Palmer 878 (F. 197681, 51930; U. S. 315588; Mo. 29400; hb. Berlin); Coahuila, Palmer 1206 (F. 409502; U. S. 22174); Chihuahua, Pringle 326 (F. 104207, 197343, 262753-4; U. S. 22164; Mo. 39401); Palmer 381 (F. 409501; U. S. 22175; hb. Gray; hb. Berlin 326); Sonora, Lloyd 459 (hb. Gray); Thurber 963 (hb. Gray).

ARIZONA, Churricahua Mts., Lemmon & wife (F. 111081, 196749; U. S. 22167); Tucson, Range Reserve, Wooton (F. 413506; U. S. 690675); Rucker Valley, Lemmon (F. 196750, 196753-4, 409459;

U. S. 22167; Mo. 39414; hb. Gray); Santa Rita Forest Reserve, *Griffiths* 5954 (F. 413505; U. S. 496852); Bisbee, *Mearns* 868, 1075 (F. 413503-4; U. S. 229157, 560210); Fort Sewell, *Lemmon* (F. 409458; Mo. 39417); Fort Whipple, *Coues* (F. 288308, 409457; Mo. 39418).

NEW MEXICO, Organ Mts., *Wooton* (F. 413507-8; U. S. 735273-5); *Wooton & Standley* (F. 413509; U. S. 564056); Black Range, *Metcalfe* 1292 (F. 187626; U. S. 498091; hb. Gray; hb. Berlin); Silver City, *Greene* 434 (F. 409464; Mo. 39413); Hillsboro, *Greene* 1292 (F. 187626; U. S. 498091).

TEXAS, Alpine, *Mackensen* (F. 300276); La Grange, *Schneck* (F. 373890).

Illustration: Millsp. Bot. Gaz. 26:21.

CHAMAESYCE ADENOPTERA (Bertol.) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 714, 1334. 1903.

Euphorbia adenoptera Bertol. Misc. Bot. 3:20. 1843.

Euphorbia Lindeniana A. Rich. in Sagra Hist. Cub. 11:197. 1850.

Euphorbia serpyllifolia Kunth H. B. K. Nov. Gen et Sp. 2:53. 1817. non Pers.

Euphorbia pergamenta Small. Bull. Torr. Club 25:615. 1898.

Anisophyllum Lindenianum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 33. 1859.

Chamaesyce pergamenta Small Fl. SE. U. S. 713, 1333. 1903.

Euphorbia Gundlachii Urban Symbol. Antill. 5:392. 1908.

Plants rosulate, tufted, compact; root perennial, thick, nodose, short and heavy; stem prostrate, terete; branches numerous, alternate, minutely pilose laterally and above. Inflorescence solitary, upper axillary. Leaves opposite, thick, opaque, indistinctly 3-nerved, wrinkling in drying, green and subglabrous above, generally crispid-pilose beneath, ovate to fabiform, strongly inaequilateral, 6 x 2.5 to 8 x 3.5 mm., obliquely cordate at the base, obtuse, the margin obsoletely subcrenate or more or less indistinctly repand, thickened and revolute; petioles short, pilose; stipules subulate-setaceous, deciduous. Involucres subsessile, campanulate, 1-1.5 mm., including the peduncle, puberulous without and within; lobes deltoid, truncate, ciliate; glands transversely oblong, somewhat cupped; appendages petaloid, the lower pair rotund, 3-crenate, 1 x .4 mm., about twice smaller than the ascending, wing-like, sanguinate upper pair; pedicels of the male flowers glabrous, the female short-pilose above; ovary densely pilose; style trifid two-thirds its length, the branches bifid one-third. Capsule globose, whitish pubescent; cocci rounded; seed ovoid, .85 x .70 mm., ashen; apex obtuse; the angles not strongly marked; facets convex, ridges broad and rounded; sulci 3, narrow, distinct; seed-coat finely pitted.

Type locality: Santo Domingo, *Bertero*. Type in herbarium de Candolle.

Distribution: SANTO DOMINGO, Prov. Barahona, *Fuertes* (F. 385336); Constanza, *von Tuerckheim* (F. 298607; U. S. 656169).

CUBA, *Wright* 13 (F. 409467; Mo. 39410), 547 (F. 409468; Mo. 39408), 2014 (F. 409469; Mo. 39407), 2015 (F. 409470; Mo. 39408); *Linden* 1706, type of *Lindeniana* (hb. Boissier; hb. de Candolle; hb. Krug & Urban; F. 413582 comm. Urban); Pinar del Rio, *Shafer* 10702 (F. 409487; hb. N. Y. Bot. Gard); 10840 (N. Y.; F. 409489), 11093 (N. Y.; F. 409490); Santa Clara, *Cuesta* 248 (N. Y.; F. 409491); Cojimar, *Percy Wilson* 9532 (N. Y.; F. 409492), *Bro. Leon* 1931 (N. Y.; F. 409494); Isle of Pines, Pedernales Point, *Millspaugh* 1436 (F. 61436, 196921), 1442 (F. 61442, 196923), 1443 (F. 61443, 196922).

FLORIDA, Biscayne Bay, *Palmer* (F. 409504; Mo. 39411; hb. Gray), *Curtiss* (F. 409462); Miami, *Garber*, type of *pergamena* (F. 196330-1; U. S. 16179, 22171; Mo. 39416; hb. Gray); East Border of the Everglades, *Curtiss* (F. 196258-9, 259796, 308418; Mo. 39426; U. S. 22168; hb. Gray; hb. Berlin); near Cutler, *Small & Carter* (N. Y.; F. 172417, 172448, 185184); near Lemon City, *Simpson* 523 (F. 258583; U. S. 22162; hb. Gray); near Homestead, *Small & Wilson* (N. Y.; F. 172585); Sanibel Island, *Tracy* 7223 (F. 101954 badly diseased but doubtless the species).

Illustrations: *Bertol. Misc. Bot.* t. 23, f. 3; *Boiss. Euph. Icon.* t. 19.

Chamaesyce monensis sp. nov.

Perennial, lurid, prostrate from a thick, ligneous rootstalk; stem short, ligneous; branches terete, puberulous, 3-6 cm. swollen at the nodes. Inflorescence solitary, terminal and terminal-axillary. Leaves opposite, ovate to oblong-ovate, 2.5 x 2 to 4 x 3 mm., sarcous, closely crispid-puberulous, subcordate, obtuse, the margin crenulo-serrate especially on the upper half; petiole 1 mm.; stipules triangular, ciliate. Involucres subsessile, campanulate, the outer surface white-crispid-pilose, inner surface smooth with a fold or keel-like band of tissue extending from the fundus to, and projecting beyond, the base of the sulcus to form a lacerate, ciliate, fifth lobe of the involucre; lobes lanceolate, ciliate, sarcous; glands transversely oval, greenish, in two pairs, one pair twice the size of the other; appendages none; bracteoles numerous, lacerate-plumose; male and female flowers glabrous, ovary white-crispid-pilose; style pilose, trifid to near the base, the apices of the branches shortly bifid. Capsule short-pilose; seed triangular-ovoid, white, .90 x .70 mm., apex acute, angles sharp, facets plane, transversely

broad and flat ridged; sulci 4-5, tight closed, those of the dorsal facets transverse of the ventral oblique.

Type locality: West Indies, Mona Island, Ubero, on limestone plateau, *Britton, Cowell & Hess* 1841. Type in herb. Field Museum, sheet No. 413680.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

CHAMAESYCE CONFERTA Small Fl. SE. U. S. 713, 1903.

Plant spreading, prostrate, red-tinged throughout; root slender, elongated, annual; branches virgate, compressed, .5-2 dm. long, often forking, pilose above, glabrous beneath, internodes on diffuse plants 1-1.5 cm. long. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or leafy bracts. Leaves approximating in pairs or, in small, dense plants and on the branchlets of diffuse ones closely ranked, lanceolate-ovate, 5-10 mm. long 3-5 mm. broad, sparsely long and straight pilose while young, glabrous in age, the base strongly oblique, sub-cordate in the larger leaves, acute, serrate; petioles short, glabrous except those of the young leaves; stipules subulate-aristate, crisp-pilose, the bases often broadened and sometimes bifurcate. Involucres sessile or nearly so, tubular-campanulate, villous without and within; lobes ligulo-deltoid, ciliate; glands narrowly-oblong, transverse, cupped; appendages small, the larger pair broader above and irregularly erose-dentate, the smaller crenate-dentate, but slightly exceeding the glands; pedicels of the male flowers glabrous, of the female villous; ovary pilose; style trifid two-thirds its length, the branches bifid one-third. Capsule ovoid-globose, minutely pilose; cocci rounded; seed ovoid, .70 x .50 mm., ashen, slightly quadrangular, obtuse, facets convex, the angles rounded, the ridges broad and convex, sulci 5, mere closed fissures, the basal pair often anastomosing; seed-coat farinose.

Type locality: Florida, Coconut Grove, *Small & Nash*. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden; fragments in herb. Field Museum No. 197585.

Distribution: FLORIDA, Lemon City, *Hitchcock* (F. 233636); Miami, *Pollard & Collins* 229 (F. 76683, 197286; U. S. 330180; *Small & Carter* 1079 (N. Y.; F. 185172), *Curtiss* 173 (F. 409460; Mo. 39415); Coconut Grove, *Simpson* 536 (U. S. 22161), *Curtiss* 5486 (F. 409461; U. S. 247194; Mo. 39298); Biscayne Bay, *Curtiss* (F. 109189, 308419, 23190; U. S. 22172; Mo. 39425; hb. Gray; hb. Berlin); Long Prairie, *Britton* 211 (N. Y.; F. 172783); between Homestead and Camp Jackson, *Small & Wilson* (N. Y.; F. 172583); Jenkins to Everglades, *Eaton* 206 (F. 230855).

Chamaesyce densiflora (Klotzsch) comb. nov.

Euphorbia densiflora Klotzsch obs. in Peters Nat. Reise Mossamb. Bot. 94. 1862.

Anisophyllum densiflorum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 28. 1859.

Euphorbia adenoptera Boiss. D. C. Prodr. 15:49. 1860. non Bertol.

Plants prostrate, spreading from a woody base; root rather thick, ligneous; rootstalk nodose; stems many, compressed, simple or branching; branches divaricate, pilose on both surfaces but shorter on the ridged upper side, densely leafy bracted on the branchlets. Inflorescence axillary, glomerately crowded in ranks at the ends of the branches and along the leafy branchlets. Leaves oblong to ovate-oblong, 1-1.5 x .5-1 cm., more or less falcate, finely and shortly crispid-pilose on both surfaces, the old ones sometimes glabrous above, strongly unequal, the base auriculo-cordate, the apex rounded or sub-truncate, margin finely denticulate especially toward the apex; petioles very short, one-tenth the length of the blade, villous or glabrate; stipules subulate-aristate, always recurved, often unequally bifid at the base, slightly and minutely pilose. Involucres campanulate, outer surface pilose; lobes broad fimbriate, ciliate; glands large, plane, not cupped, somewhat smaller than the appendages, the larger pair reniform, the smaller oval; appendages white, pilose often on both surfaces, the hairs longest on the under, outer margin erose-dentate; pedicels of the male flowers glabrous, of the female pilose above, male flowers frequently all aborted in those involucres bearing female flowers and vice versa; ovary densely pilose; style tripartite two-thirds the branches bifid half their length. Capsule densely short-pilose even in age; seed ovoid, slightly quadrangular, .85 x .60 mm., pinkish, obtuse; facets convex; ridges broad, the lower pair generally more or less anastomosing; sulci 6, narrowed to mere deep lines; seed-coat minutely pitted.

Type locality: MEXICO, Papantla Schiede. Type in herb. Berlin.

(A sheet in herb. Kew bears a branch of the type plant and the Skinner specimen from Guatemala, both determined, in Klotzsch's handwriting, *Euphorbia densiflora*.)

Distribution: CANAL ZONE, Pittier 2848 (hb. Berlin).

NICARAGUA, in Monte Masaya; in Monte Candelaria; in Monte El Viejo and in San Jose, Oersted (hb. Berlin).

COSTA RICA, San Francisco de Guadalupe, Tonduz 7245 (F. 413500; U. S. 471734); Cañas Gordas, Pittier 11083 (F. 413499; U. S. 392010); in Monte Irasú, Oersted (hb. Berlin).

GUATEMALA, Skinner (hb. Kew); Santa Rosa, Jumaytepec, Heyde & Lux 4569 (F. 264921); Baja Verapaz, San Augustine,

Kellerman 7617 (F. 224524, 224561); *Zacapa*, *Gualan*, *Kellerman* 5666 (F. 413498; U. S. 578730); *Barranca de Incienso*, *Bernoulli* 222 (F. 413497; hb. N. Y.; hb. Berlin).

MEXICO, Oaxaca, *Conzatti* 834 (F. 413601; hb. Gray); *Franco* (hb. Boissier); *Purpus* 6949 (F. not yet organized). Puebla, *Maltrata*, *Kerber* 244 (hb. Berlin). Hidalgo, Atotonilco el Grande, *Ehrenberg* 810 (hb. Berlin). Vera Cruz, *Mueller* 241 pt. (F. 346505; hb. N. Y.); *Huasteca*, *Wartenberg*, *Tantoy*, *Ervendberg* 251 (hb. Gray). Morelos, Cuernavaca, Xochicelas, *Cacec. et Ed. Seler* 371 (hb. Berlin). Jalisco, *Barranca de Oblatos*, *Barnes & Land* 204 (F. 247416, 356937); San Pedro, *Mrs. Sheldon* (F. 354642; hb. Gray); Rio Blanco, *Palmer* 567 (F. 413501; U. S. 22605; hb. Gray). Guadalajara, La Barranca, *Safford* 1431 (F. 413502; U. S. 573426); *Pringle* 11847 (F. 413611; hb. Gray); *Gregg* 862 (F. 413608; hb. Gray). Without locality, *Orcutt* 2894 (F. 279025); 4682 (F. 283459).

EXTRA LIMITA L

Chamaesyce amoena (Klotzsch) comb. nov.

Euphorbia amoena Klotzsch in Schomb. Faun. et Fl. Br. Guiana 1184. 1848.

Anisophyllum amoenum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 33. 1859.

There is a part specimen of this British Guianian species in the herbarium at Kew, labeled "Ehrenberg, Mexico," that is such a perfect counterpart, in size, form, and color of drying, of a part specimen in the same herbarium, and in herb. Berlin as well, labeled "Schomburgk, Guian. Engl." that I am quite certain of error in the labeling of the former; especially as there is no Ehrenberg sheet in herb. Berlin and because the Kew specimen is labeled "*Euphorbia graminea L.*" written by the same hand as the "Ehrenberg, Mexico." No one would for a moment consider the plant to be that species. A mixture doubtless occurred in the mounting of the Kew sheet.

2. CHAMAESYCEÆ NOVAE

Chamaesyce camaguayensis sp. nov.

Plants glabrous, densely tufted from a heavy, deep rootstalk; root perennial; stems rosulate, 6-10 cm., slender, wiry, internodes long. Inflorescence terminal, solitary in the upper axils. Leaves oval, 2.5-

3.5 x 1.5-2.5 mm., mostly reddish, strongly inaequilateral, subcordate, obtuse, entire; petioles 1.5 mm.; stipules: the upper elongated-triangular, more or less lacerate or bi-acicular, the lower short-triangular, the margin lacerate-dentate. Involucres turbinate, peduncle nearly the length of the tube, tube glabrous without, densely ciliated at the throat within; lobes triangular, ciliate; sulcus with an acicular, fimbriate lobe at the fundus; glands plane, reniform; appendages showy, white or roseate, oval, entire; bracteoles many, ligulate, finely fimbriate; pedicels of the male flowers ligulate, anthers centrally fixed to the apex of the pedicel; style trifid to the base, the branches bifid, stigmatic surface large, half the length of the style. Capsule glabrous, cocci strongly angled, glabrous; seed pink, farinose, ovoid-triangular, .8 x .6 mm., obtuse, the dorsal angle strongest, dorsal facets slightly marked by indefinite ridges.

Type locality: CUBA, in savannas near Camaguey, April, 1912, *N. L. & E. G. Britton & J. F. Cowell* 13233. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden; fragmentary portions in herb. Field Museum No. 409482.

Distribution: CUBA, vicinity of El Morro, Santiago Bay, *Britton & Cowell* 12537; Camaguey to Santayana, *Britton* 2394.

***Chamaesyce paredonensis* sp. nov.**

Perennial from a heavy, thick, ligneous root; plants in dense, prostrate masses, crispid-pilose; stems vastly numerous, many times divaricately branching; branches tenuous. Inflorescence solitary in the forks of the upper branchlets. Leaves minute, 2-4 x 1-2 mm., opposite, oblong, fleshy, inaequilateral, scattered pilose above and beneath, subcordate, obtuse, margins of the terminal leaves entire, those of the median and lower leaves irregularly and unequally few crenate-dentate; petioles 1 mm. or less, interpetiolar, bulbous-triangular, bi or tri-aristate, pilose. Involucres campanulate, about the length of the pedicels, glabrous, the inner surface woolly except at the fundus; lobes broadly-triangular, ciliate; sulcus broad and not demarcated from the general margin; glands transverse, oval; appendages white, ovate, slightly emarginate, about twice the breadth of the glands; male flowers few, the pedicels ligulate, glabrous, female pedicel and ovary glabrous; style trifid, spreading, the stigmatic lobes bifid two-thirds. Capsule glabrous; seed triangular-ovoid, greenish-white, 1.2 x .8 mm., acute, the dorsal angle very sharp, the facets smooth, the two ventral about equal to one dorsal.

Type locality: CUBA, Cayo Paredon, *J. A. Shafer* 2763, October 25, 1909. Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden; fragments and co-types in herb. Field Museum sheets 409486 and 286093.

Near **Chamaesyce portoricensis** (Urban) comb. nov. (*Euphorbia portoricensis* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:338. 1899). Our species differs strongly in its oblong, mostly crenate-dentate leaves, involucral teeth and appendages, and larger, smooth, triangular seeds.

Chamaesyce anegadensis sp. nov.

Annual from a wiry root; plants short-stemmed, prostrate, rosulate-spreading, densely white-villous; branches tenuous, short, .2-.5 cm. Inflorescence solitary, terminal in the bifurcations and axils. Leaves opposite, thick, suborbicular, 3-6 mm. long, pilose on both surfaces, base strongly oblique-cordate, apex obtuse, margin entire, revolute; petioles short, about 1 mm.; stipules deltoid, densely ciliate-margined. Involucres turbinate, pilose without and within, pedicel about the length of the tube, lobes broadly deltoid, tufted-ciliate, sulcus V-shaped, ciliate; glands transverse, oval, green; appendages sarcous, white or pinkish, about the width of the glands, margin entire, ciliate; bracteoles tomentose; pedicels of the male flowers ciliate, of the female glabrous below and woolly above; ovary densely woolly; styles distinct, short, bifid to the base or nearly so. Capsule ovoid, long white-pilose even in age; seed ovoid-triangular, acute, .9 x .6 mm., pinkish, the coat cellulo-farinose; angles strong and sharply defined; facets smooth, convex.

Type locality: Anegada, Dutch West Indies, N. L. Beiton & W. C. Fishback 998, February 19-20, 1913. Type in herb. Field Museum, sheet No. 408241.

Near *Ch. portoricensis* (above) from which it differs specifically in its long-hairiness; thicker, larger, suborbicular leaves, short petioles, entire stipules and its triangular smooth seeds.

Chamaesyce nirurioides sp. nov.

Annual; plants low, glabrous, erect or ascending; stem red, ligneous, terete; branches alternate, 5-10 cm. Inflorescence solitary in the terminal bifurcation and the axils of the upper leaves. Leaves opposite, appressed, obovate, 3-nerved, oblique at the base, obtuse, margin serrate-dentate especially at the upper third; petioles 1 mm. Stipules interpetiolar, deltoid, thick, the margins glandular punctate. Involucres long-pedicellate, campanulate, glabrous without and within; lobes elongated triangular, few ciliate at the apex; glands waxen, orbicular, cupped; appendages white or pink, orbicular, thrice the diameter of the glands, entire or mostly so; male flowers glabrous; female pedicel and ovary glabrous: Style trifid to the base, the branches bifid one-half their length; capsule glabrous, tricoccous, cocci rounded; seeds triangular-ovoid, 1 x .8 mm., blackish with yellowish angles, apex acute,

the hilum distinct, facets convex, marked by a few indistinct and incomplete ridges.

Near *Chamaesyce brasiliensis* from which it is readily distinguished by its yellowish seed angles, glandular-dotted stipules, and a striking resemblance in habit to *Phyllanthus Niruri*.

Type locality: Jamaica, in a pasture at Malvern, *N. L. Britton* 1186.

Type in herb. Field Museum, sheet No. 217319.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

***Chamaesyce insulaesalis* sp. nov.**

Perennial, erect, 7-10 cm. from a densely nodular rootstalk; branches densely tufted, wiry, terete, glabrous, internodes 1.5-2 cm. Inflorescence solitary, terminal and terminal-axillary. Leaves opposite, sarcous, glabrous, 2-4 x 1.5-3 mm., ovate, inaequilateral, marked only by the thick midrib, subcordate, acute, the margin entire or in the lowermost indistinctly and minutely denticulate; petioles about 1 mm., often with a tuft of ciliae between the base and the stipule; stipules of many forms from deltoid and entire through lanceolate, bifid, and lanceo-aristate to a mere tuft of ciliae. Involucres campanulate, sessile or nearly so, the outer surface smooth, the inner densely woolly, the wool especially long and dense at the fauces; lobes triangulo-aristate, densely woolly on the inner, recurved surface; glands transverse, oval; appendages greenish-white, entire or nearly so, about as broad as the glands; bracteoles dense tufts of woolly hairs; male and female flowers glabrous; style trifid to the base, the branches bifid to half their length. Capsule glabrous, strongly tricoccous; seed 1 x .7 mm. triangulo-ovate, white, acute at the apex, the angles sharp, the facets smooth or nearly so, some marked by a few irregular, low and indistinct ridges.

Type locality: BAHAMAS, Salt Key Bank, Salt Key, in sandy places,

Percy Wilson 8082. Type in herb. Field Museum, sheet No. 246476.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

3. NOTULAE HYPERICIFOLIÆARUM.

CHAMAESYCE HYPERICIFOLIA (Linn. Sp. Pl., 454. 1753); Millsp. Field Col. Mus. Bot., 2:302, 1909.

The reference to this species in Gray's Manual from the first to the fifth edition should have been to *C. Preslii* Guss. *C. hypericifolia* is tropical and sub-tropical, its distribution extending from the southern

coast of the Caribbean Sea to Miami, Florida, and central Mexico, the Bahamas and Bermuda. The references to *C. nutans* in manuals and lists of Northern American plants is plainly a misinterpretation of species; *C. nutans* is sub-tropical and is readily differentiated from *C. hypericifolia* by its inflorescence, being single in the axils of the upper leaves instead of glomerulate as in *C. HYPERICIFOLIA*. Seeds brownish-red, .8 x :6 mm., manifestly tetrangular, the ventral facets not ridged.

CHAMAESYCE RAFINESQUEI (Greene) Heller in *Muhlenbergia* 8:48.

1912.

Euphorbia Rafinesquii Greene, *Pittonia*, 3:207. 1897.

Euphorbia hypericifolia hirsuta Torrey Fl. N. Y. & Mid. States 331.

1826.

Euphorbia hirsuta Wiegand Bot. Gaz. 24:50. 1897. non Schur. nec Kit.

The long hairs on the stems of this species immediately distinguish it. It differs strongly in the involucre from its nearest cognates in having all the lobes lacerate and of equal size. The appendages are transversely ovate and irregularly repand. The capsules are glabrous, the cocci but slightly keeled and the seeds oblong, brown, 1.2 x .8 mm. rather sharply angled upon the dorsum, the facets but slightly rugose. Type locality: NEW YORK, campus of Cornell University at Ithaca,

K. M. Wiegand. Type in herb. Cornell University.

Distribution: From ONTARIO southward through NEW YORK and southwest through OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS to ARIZONA.

CHAMAESYCE NUTANS (Lag.) Small, Fl. SE. U. S., 712. 1903.

Euphorbia nutans Lagasca, Gen. et Sp. Nov., 17. 1816.

The inflorescence, solitary in the upper and middle leaf-axils, and the small leaves, at once distinguishes this glabrous species from its cognates. The involucral walls show almost equal, substantially 3-fingered, lobes with a similar process at the base of the sulcus. The glandular appendages are very rudimentary being little more than a ridge on the dorsum of the gland. The seeds are elongated-ovate, 1.3 x .9 mm., very dark red with an ashen covering, the transverse rugae of the dorsal facets more prominent than those of *C. Presliae*.

Distribution: MEXICO, near Durango and Vera Cruz.

Chamaesyce rubida (Greenm.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia rubida Greenm. in Proc. Am. Acad., 39:83. 1903.

The differentiating macroscopic characters of this species lie substantially in its capsules and seeds. Its affinity is between *nutans* Lag.

and *Rafinesquii* Greene, differing from the former in being hairy and from the latter in having hairy capsules. The roseate involucres are very hairy within, glabrous or nearly so without; the lobes are equal, triangular and entire, the pair flanking the sulcus not larger nor differing from the other three; the sulcus shallow with a small, ligulate tooth rising from its fundus. Capsules hairy, the cocci scarcely keeled. Seeds ovoid, 1 x .7 mm. olive, or whitish-olive, the outer coat minutely punctate, more or less quadrangular, the dorsal and lateral angles markedly distinct, the slight anastomosing ridges of the facets hardly distinguishable.

Type locality: MEXICO, from dry ledges in Tultenango Cañon, State of Mexico, October 9, 1902, C. G. Pringle 8673. Type in herb. Gray, Cambridge, Mass.

Distribution: Known only from the type.

CHAMAESYCE LASIOCARPA (Klotzsch) Arthur, in Torreya, 11:260. 1911.

Euphorbia lasiocarpa Klotzsch Nov. Act. Nat. Cur., xix suppl: 414. 1843.

This species is readily distinguished from other *hypericifoliae* by its cinereous appearance; general short-hairy pubescence; long internodes and the more distinctly ridged facets of the obtuse-angled, brownish-red to ashen, elongated-ovate seeds (1.1 mm. long, .7 mm. broad). The involucral sulcus is unoccupied, the lobes entire and the appendages of the glands heterogeneous.

Distribution: JAMAICA and CENTRAL AMERICA to FLORIDA and northern MEXICO.

CHAMAESYCE HYSSOPIFOLIA (Linn.) Small Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 3:429. 1905.

Euphorbia hyssopifolia Linn. Syst. ed. 2,10:1048. 1759.

The characters of this plant are strongly specific. The plant hardly belongs under *C. brasiliensis* (*Euphorbia brasiliensis hyssopifolia* Boiss.) being distinct with its oblong, blunt, almost ligulate leaves mostly entire though sometimes sparingly toothed; its large, white, seldom entire appendages; and olivaceous, ovoid seeds upon the facets of which the transverse ridges are very inconspicuous.

Distribution: The GREATER ANTILLEAN ISLANDS and CENTRAL AMERICA.

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